The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5852. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Survivors of a Wreck on a Desert Island Fifty-five Days.

Interesting Letter from the Orleans Princes on Their Exile.

Renewal of Rioting Among the Tailors of Cork.

Shocking Atrocities by Indians in Southern Arizona.

Severe Punishment Inflicted on them by Our Cavalry.

EUROPE.

Rescue of Six Survivors of a Wreck from a Desert Island After Sixty-five Days.

LONDON, June 23.—Six survivors of the ship *Mercurius*, from San Francisco, lost off the Brazilian coast, have been brought to Liverpool. They were rescued from a desert island upon which they had remained fifty days.

[NOTE.—The ship *Mercurius*, CUTHBERTSON, master, sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool on the 8th of January, 1870, and had not, to this time been heard of.]

The Orleans Princes and Their Exile—A Letter from the Princes—The Dreuth in France—Trial of Conspirators.

PARIS, June 23.—The Princes of the House of Orleans have addressed a letter to the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif, on the occasion of the motion made by the Marquis DE PIRA relative to the recall of the Princes of both lines of the BOURBON family. The Princes say: "In the presence of this proposition we cannot keep silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the law which exiled us. Nothing has justified that exile since; and we have renewed our protests. It is not grace that we demand; it is our right—a right which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we are despoiled. It is our country which we ask for, which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of our traditions separate us, and whose name alone ever causes our hearts to beat. Nothing can replace our absent country."....

Mr. J. MEREDITH READ, Consul-General of the United States, gave a grand dinner this evening in honor of M. PAYSOUR PARADOL, the new Minister to America.....The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen for complicity in the late plot against the nation, which began Yesterday, has been adjourned till Wednesday, the 29th inst. Two more arrests were made last evening of persons supposed to be connected with the regicide plot.

LONDON, June 23.—The extent of the damage to the crops caused by drouth in France, cannot, as yet be correctly estimated. The accounts from the Provinces are contradictory; but the grain markets show much weakness. The effects of the extraordinary heat are still felt. In Paris, the water of the Seine is so low that grass is growing at the foot of the quay-walls.

Riots in Cork—Irish versus German Tailors—Order Restored by the Clubs of the Police—American Exchanges—Emigration.

CORK, June 23.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday afternoon, caused by the jealousy of the Irish tailors. The masters had recently hired a great number of German tailors, displacing the Irish to make way for the newcomers. Meetings of the Irish tailors were held to protest against this action of the employers, and a strike was resolved upon at once. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped work, and collected in crowds in the streets. Soon after-ward rioting began. The strikers attacked the shops of the obnoxious employers, many of which were damaged, and some sacked. The Police charged the rioters repeatedly, and after a vigorous use of their clubs, succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens, who volunteered to aid the Police, were stabbed. Considerable excitement existed for a while, but everything is quiet now. Many arrests have been made.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Times* money article says: American exchanges tend downward, owing to the prospects of the grain trade and the completion of arrangements for the repayment of dividends.....The Hudson Bay dividends have been suspended, owing to the difficulties in the Pembina regions.....One hundred emigrants left this city yesterday for Canada, in the steam-ship *Lake Erie*.

Renewal of the Cork Riots—Several Constables Wounded.

CORK, June 23, Evening.—Several persons engaged in the riots of yesterday have been arrested. The damages to persons and property in the affair prove to have been serious. The city is in a state of great excitement again, in consequence of the renewal of the disturbances of yesterday. Riotous crowds gather in the streets. They have been repeatedly dispersed, but re-form and continue to attack the houses of the master tailors. Several constables have been wounded.

A Bomb Exploded in Venezuela—Shocking Loss in the Constantinople Fire.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—The Government has ordered the frigate *Wassenaar* to Curacoa, to exact redress for the outrages committed on Dutch subjects by the new Government of Venezuela.

PARIS, June 24.—At the meeting of the Ecumenical, on the 18th, Cardinal GUIBO, Archbishop of Boulogne, made a strong discourse against the unfriendly schism, creating a profound sensation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—The *Courier* states that 2,000 persons lost their lives at the late conflagration in this city.

Opening of Keble College, Oxford—Removal of Lord Arthur Clinton—The Grove Unmasked—Drowned out Lancashire Operatives—Death of a Publisher—"The Mystery of Edwin Brook."

LONDON, June 23.—Keble College of Oxford University, named in honor of the late Rev. JOHN KEBLE, the author of the *Christian Year*, was opened today. Rev. Dr. PUSEY and Right Hon. GLADSTONE HARDY, M. P. for Oxford, officiated in the inaugural ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of people.....The funeral of Lord ARTHUR CLINTON, one of the parties involved in the female correspondents scandal, was strictly private. The only attendants were the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord THOMAS CLINTON, and the minister and physician of the deceased. The place of burial is left unmentioned.....A deputation representing 40,000 operatives in Lancashire waited on the Committee of cotton manufacturers at Blackburn today and asked for an increase of wages. They were assured that if the prices obtained for goods, after the harvest was over, should warrant it, their wages should be raised five per cent.....Mr. EVANS, partner of the firm of BRADBURY & EVANS, formerly publishers of Mr. DICKENS' works, is dead.....Mr. CHAPMAN, of Chapman & Hall, publishing agents of the late CHARLES DICKENS, made the statement to the Metropolitan today that only one-half of Mr. DICKENS' story, *The Mystery of Edwin Brook*, had been written. The story will be published as far as written, and no one will be permitted to finish it.....The *Times* alludes to the visit of STANLEY to PORTUGAL, for unpointed and satisfying an American edition of LIVINGSTON'S letters as a leading case. The visit will soon commence at Glasgow. The plaintiffs lay their damages at £500.

Spanish Atrocities in Cuba—A Selection—Enumeration Killed in the Garrison—Appointment of the Body to Get It.

PARIS, June 23.—The *Siècle* after describing Spanish atrocities in the Antilles, quotes with approval the following passage from the London *Examiner*: "Spain needs money, Cuba wants peace, and the United States need Cuba." The *Siècle* adds: "In this statement we see a practicable solution of the situation."

MADRID, June 23.—In the Cortes yesterday, Senor MORET'S bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies, was considered in Committee of the Whole. Senor CASTELAR'S amendment for immediate abolition was lost by a vote of 49 yeas to 72 nays. It was understood in Committee that Senor MORET'S bill and the whole subject ought to be over until the next meeting of the Cortes, when it was the opinion that a measure should be devised by the Government, which the Legislature and people can approve, for the extinguishment of slavery. Accordingly, when the Committee rose, a resolution prohibiting punishment by the lash was offered and carried; action on Senor MORET'S bill was postponed, and the Cortes adjourned to the 31st of October. Senor CASTELAR'S speech in favor of the immediate abolition has rendered him the lion of the hour. His reference to ABRAHAM LINCOLN attracts the especial attention of Americans. CASTELAR'S adultress, and the advocates of abolition, have tendered him a banquet, which, if he accepts, will be a grand affair.

British Parliament—The Irish Land Bill—The Education Bill in the House of Commons—Fighting.

LONDON, June 23.—The House of Lords tonight finished amendments to the Irish Land bill. Baron O'HAGAN, recently elected to the Peerage, delivered his maiden speech on the measure. The Duke of RICHMOND moved an amendment reducing the amount of compensation to tenants for eviction, which was adopted. Without further action on the bill their lordships rose.....In the House of Commons, Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, informed the members that the Government had taken steps to recover the amount of the British claims on Brazil. The House, in Committee, considered the Education bill. Mr. GEORGE DIXON opposed the permissive and compulsory clauses. He favored freedom for all, schools and colleges, but believed the Nonconformists objected bodily to increased grants for denominational teaching. He denied the charge that the National School League advocated the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Mr. AUBERY BRUCE defended the measure. The religious elements were due to the fact that it was the development of an existing system. At the conclusion of Mr. BRUCE'S remarks the House, in Committee of Supply, adopted several votes, and then went into Committee on Gun Licensing bill, on which progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—The sailing match of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club commenced today. The first class prizes were won by the cutter *Mosquito*, fifty-nine tons, of Helensburg, owned by T. HOUSEBOURNE; the cutter *Rhyme*, fifty tons, of London, owned by J. GROVES, Jr., and the *Marie-dite*, the second class prizes by the cutter *Muriel*, forty tons, of Dartmouth, owned by H. BRIDSON; the *Silene*, thirty-five tons, of Southampton, owned by R. RUSHTON, and the *Reed*; and the third-class prize by the cutter *Linda*, twenty tons, of Liverpool, owned by C. H. COMMERFORD; the *Kestrel*, twenty tons, of Bangor, owned by Capt. P. A. IRRINGTON, and the *Asteelle*, fifteen tons, of Glasgow, J. P. MOUNTHEAD, owner.

CUBA.

The North Atlantic Squadron—The Spanish Authorities Beginning to Feel Respect for Americans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Complaints having been frequently made that the naval force in the North Atlantic is inadequate, it is proper to state as the result of inquiry that one-third of the vessels afloat are in that squadron—or thirteen vessels, including three iron-clads. Rear-Admiral LEE will soon proceed thither to supersede Rear-Admiral POOR, with minute and positive instructions to fully protect all American citizens in all their rights.

No official accounts have recently been received concerning affairs in Cuba, but private letters represent that the authorities there are much interested in preventing difficulties between the people and American citizens there.

Asiatic Cholera and Small-Pox in Havana.

HAVANA, June 23.—A number of cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred here within a few days, a large percentage resulting fatally. The Civil Governor, Señor ROSSETTI, is taking the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. The small-pox is unabated. Several deaths have also occurred on board the gunboats cruising off Sagua. In the interior, cholera of a violent type is prevailing in many places. As yet there have been but few cases of vomito.

THE INDIANS.

Arapahoes at Fort Fetterman—Wretched Condition of the Savages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—A letter from Fort Fetterman, dated June 8, says that the four principal Chiefs of the Arapahoes who had arrived there deny any participation in the murders on Sweet River, or any fighting with troops since they were attacked by the miners near Sweet Water. About thirty lodges are willing to go to the Gros Ventres Agency, but the larger part desire to remain near Fort Casper until the Southern Arapahoes are permanently at peace, and there join them. They say they are not friendly with the Crows, and would have to pass through their country, and might get into trouble. Their condition is pitiable. When attacked by the miners, they lost their lodges and cooking utensils and twenty-six horses. They are now satisfied that they were attacked through mistakes, for crimes committed by others. The Chief FRENCH says three men stole them ten gallons of whisky, for which they paid three horses and mules. These Indians are permitted to remain in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman for the present.

Arrivals by Steamer in Antwerp—Shocking Mortality of Workmen—Other Mortalities.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Arrivals from America to-day: The steamer *Westphalian*, from Philadelphia.

Bad Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Advices from Southern Arizona, to the 16th of June, give particulars of the murder of Messrs. KENNEDY and ISRAEL, and the dispersion of their party. Mr. KENNEDY lived on a ranche at Tucson. Mr. ISRAEL was scalped, his legs burned off, his heart cut out and a coal of fire placed in it. The remainder of the party reached Camp Grant. Their mules were captured and their wagons and merchandise destroyed. Gen. COOPER ordered Lieut. CUSHING, of the Third Cavalry, to pursue the savages. The Lieutenant discovered and surprised the Indian camp, killed thirty-five Indians, and captured two. He also destroyed the village and other property of the savages. Col. SANFORD, a short time before, in a battle with the same band, killed twenty-one of them. Gov. SAFFORD is personally visiting the various tribes in the Territory to ascertain their wishes and to hear their complaints. The Indians promise fairly, but the Governor has no faith in them.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

Conference of the Companies of the Eastern Continuing Cables—Reduction until August—Representative Merchants Memorialize President Grant, the Viceroy of India and Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—By telegrams received in this city, this morning, from India, we learn that the telegraphic matters between India and England has been greatly benefited by the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta submarine cable, which connects at Malta with the established cables down the Mediterranean; thus in turn connecting with the submarine lines extending from Suez and Bombay. These several companies combine to offer reduced rates from England to India. To celebrate the event of the completion of these valuable facilities, a banquet is now being given at the house of JOHN PENDER, M. P., London. In the meeting of the 2nd, which day's the Viceroy of India sent congratulatory messages to the banquet, and also one to the President of the United States, which latter arrived at Washington at 10:35 o'clock this morning, and is as follows:

BOMBAY, India, June 23, 1870.

The President of the United States, Washington:

The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks direct by telegraph with the President of the United States. I am desired to take advantage of this line of uninterrupted communication to the emblem of lasting union between the Eastern and Western worlds.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.

The Viceroy of India:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I congratulate you upon the connection of your country with the balance of the world by telegraph, and join you in the hope that a lasting union between the eastern and western hemispheres.

U. S. GRANT.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

LONDON, June 23.

The President of the United States, Washington:

I feel sure you will rejoice with me on the completion, this evening, of submarine telegraphic communication between America, Great Britain and India.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales:

Your telegram of this evening, in regard to America and Great Britain having now direct telegraphic communication with the eastern portion of the Far East with them by submarine cable.

U. S. GRANT.

The above dispatches were read amid great applause.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

LONDON, June 23.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

The company is now assembling. Your message is six hours old. We mean to furnish when you get your cable across the Pacific, and mean to have you GIVE us a cheer. The Prince of WALES will be present to-night. The Press of India will telegraph to the Press of New-York as soon as they are up.

ANDERSON.

MR. FIELD TO MR. ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1870.

Sir James Anderson, at Mr. John Pender's, Manchester-square, London:

Your message of this evening was received by me before 5 o'clock this afternoon. I am to dine with some friends this evening, when we will drink your health and wish prosperity to all those who have contributed to the success of the electric cable, which will soon be constructed around the globe, and I hope it will prove a blessing to all the nations of the earth which it will bring into communication with each other.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following dispatch has been sent from here by Mr. FIELD, and was read at the banquet:

John Pender, Esq., No. 12 Arlington-street, London:

Most heartily do I congratulate you and your associates on the completion of the submarine telegraph line between England and India; and I trust that within the year the cables from India to Australia and to China will have been completed, and that in 1871 a cable will be laid from California to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, thus completing telegraphic communication around the world.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1870.

THE WEST.

The Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was called to order at 10 o'clock by President MCILVAIN. The Chair announced the following Committee on Association: Hon. C. C. Lathrop, Newark, N. J.; John L. Wheat, Louisville, Ky.; Alfred Sandham, Montreal and Quebec; T. C. Crocker, Westerly, R. I.; George A. Young, Hamilton, Ontario; H. H. Judson, Memphis, Tenn., and D. E. Small, York, Penn. The special order of the morning session was a discussion of the question, "What branch of the Association work offered the most encouragement during the year?" The discussion was opened by Mr. Hall, of Washington, and continued by Messrs. Kimball, of Erie, Penn.; Moore, of Massachusetts; Baldwin, of Newburg, N. Y.; Hoy, of Toronto; Calsey, of Des Moines; Geo. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, and others. A large number of delegates were present.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session a large number of resolutions and communications were introduced and referred to committees without reading. The Executive Committee on Associations of the United States and British Provinces, made their report for the year just closing. They complain that too little attention has been paid to the requisitions for reports, and that circulars are not answered. A little effort on the part of leading associations in each State would remove the cause for the complaint. The Committee desire to call attention to the position of corresponding members. They are representatives of these great gatherings to the associations of every State or province. No appointment made by these conventions is of such consequence. It is the experience of the Committee that there has been no great progress in any State where the corresponding member has not taken the lead.

The report continues at great length to consider the subject of State conventions, and says: "There is another branch of work at the South which has as yet received but little attention, which it may be proper for the Convention to consider in this connection, namely, the formation of associations among the colored young men. There are already some six or eight of them."

A detailed statement of the Treasurer shows the amount received during the year to be $2,602 12; paid for publishing the proceedings of the Portland Convention, $600 36; Western work, $1,450 13; printing and other expenses, $331 27—leaving remaining, $1,420 49. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Red Stockings and Keystones on the Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—There was but a small attendance this afternoon on witness the game between the Red Stockings and Keystones. The game opened at 2½ with the Keystones at the bat. The batting was heavy on both sides, but the Keystones were outclassed by their opponents. At the close of the sixth inning the Cincinnatis stood 19 to 16 in favor of the Keystones, but in the three succeeding innings the Red Stockings scored 21 to the Keystones 0, winning the game, 37 to 16, as follows:

Red Stockings.....	3	2	7	7	11	1	3	3	0—37
Keystone.....	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	0—16

Umpire—JOHN CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic, of Brooklyn. The Red Stockings leave for Baltimore in the morning.

Narragansett Park Races—Interesting Events.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—At the Narragansett Park, this afternoon, the first race was for a purse of $2,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:30, of which $1,200 was for the first, $600 for the second, and $200 for the third. was won by Lady Alexander; Charley Graves second, Lady Emily third, and Nancy Goldust distanced. Time—2:31, 2:30¾ and 2:32. The second race was for a purse of $2,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:27, of which $1,200 was in the first, $600 in the second, and $200 in the third. It was won by Jack, Jessie Wiley second, T. W. Carey third, Surprise, Princess H. Taylor and *Ouvre* being beaten. Stanley Kenney, Jr., drove after the first heat, and kicked objectionable things, and was fined $100.

THE NAVY.

Launch and Keel Stake Add Millions—Additional Appropriations Asked—Legislation—Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 23.—In the House this afternoon the Hartford and Erie Aid bill reserved its orders for the session by the refusal of Boston to have a Committee of Conference and to attend unanimously adhering to its amendments. There was but one or two dissentients. Between the difference of the two branches the bill fails, and no aid of any kind will be granted. The Right-hour bill was also killed. The Legislature adjourned to-night *sine die*, after 170 days session, being the same length as the session of last year.....Miss PERRY, a young lady resident of Jamaica Plain, disappeared suddenly last night, causing much anxiety. There are fears of foul play.....CHARLES E. VALENTINE, head master of the Quincy School, had both legs crushed today by stumbling and falling on the track while passing from one car to another on the Newton train.

CHARLES E. VALENTINE, Principal of the Quincy School, who was run over this morning by a train on the Boston and Worcester Road, died late this afternoon, after suffering amputation of both legs below the knee. He leaves a wife and six children.

LOWELL, Mass., June 23.—Fire last night destroyed a large wooden building in Prescott-street, and nearly consumed the building adjoining. The occupants were BROWNE BROTHERS, furniture dealers, loss $15,000, insurance $6,000; J. D. BALCH, auctioneer, loss not ascertained; and CUTLER & WARREN, shoulder-brace manufacturers, who suffer a small loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—A fire at Central Falls, this afternoon, destroyed the factory occupied by WHEATENHAM & THOMPSON, turners and spool manufacturers, and SLOCUM BROTHERS, dealers in lumber.

HANOVER, Conn., June 23.—The Senior Class at Trinity College kept their "Class Day" today. Mr. BACKUS, of Middletown, the orator, and Mr. DYER, of New-York, was the poet of the occasion. Commencement will take place on the 14th of July. Examinations for admission will be made on the 12th of July.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Boston Stock-Jobber—More Offensive Contracts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Boston party of excursionists start home to-morrow. The trip has thus far been a pleasant one.....A suite of 2,000,000 hand-carved inclaves on the State, and involved an outlay of over a quarter of a million dollars in gold. They were twenty-two by thirty-six inches, at fourteen cents.....ROOSEVELT has contracted to furnish 1,000 Chinese to Alabama and Tennessee in three equal shipments, the first to-morrow.

The Milton Disaster—Recovery of the Bodies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The bodies of Miss BARTOW and Miss BULLEN, drowned at Milton, Sunday night, were picked up off that place this morning.

The body of JOHN HOWLEY, the third and last of the victims of the recent Milton disaster, was recovered this afternoon, and his and the remains of the two ladies have been interred. The inquest will proceed to-morrow.

Fires and Loss of Life in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—A building in the northern part of the city, occupied as a shoe-store, was burned today; HORRET BURKHEIMER, aged five years, was suffocated by smoke.

British Columbia and the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 23.—The negotiations between the British Columbia delegates and the Committee of the Privy Council will be concluded to-morrow. It is understood a satisfactory result has been obtained.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—M. STERNE, a traveling agent, had a carpet-bag, containing nearly $2,000 worth of jewelry, stolen, yesterday, from him, while he was purchasing a ticket on the Alton packet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—A Mrs. LYNCH, aged forty-five years, was run over in-night by the cars, on the Germantown Railroad, and killed. She had in her arms an infant, which fell on the cow-catcher and was carried 1,000 feet unhurt. GEORGE WEAVER, proprietor of the hotel at No. 434 Frankford road, died today, from the effects of laudanum, which he took by mistake.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—The excursion party of New-Jersey editors arrived here from Lake George this evening, and have a ball and reception at the Union Hotel to-night. They leave at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning on a special train for Albany, and take the day boat for New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—The woolen factory at Greenfield was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $15,000. There is no insurance.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 23.—The twelfth annual Commencement of the Elmira Female College took place today. A large number were present from this city and the neighboring counties and States.

PIQUA, Ohio, June 23.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fourth Ohio District, held at Greenville today, nominated J. F. KINNEY for Congress.

Silver Jubilee at St. John's College, Fordham.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of St. John's College, Fordham, and the event was celebrated by a "silver jubilee," in which about 150 of the Alumni of the College participated. Among them may be mentioned Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Gen. M. T. MCMAHON and Mr. O'GALLAGHAN, the Librarian of the State. When the guests first arrived they were requested to enter their names. When all were assembled, the under-graduates were visited, and the party were greeted by a poem delivered by Mr. J. W. MORRIS, valedictorian from the College. Mr. O'REILLY, of Rondout, also delivered an address. The whole party next proceeded to the Chapel, when Rev. Father MESSMER delivered an oration on Archbishop Hughes, the founder of the College.

The Te Deum was then rendered, after which the Alumni held a meeting in the Study Hall. Mr. GUSTAVE THIBAULT was called to the chair, and Mr. GRATHON was chosen Secretary. The Chair stated that the purpose of the meeting was to call together the Alumni of the College and to form anew, from the relics of the old organization, a new association of the Alumni, to keep alive the love for their Alma Mater. Finally, a committee of five was appointed to arrange plans for the new organization.

The meeting then adjourned, and a lunch succeeding, and at the same time substantial, dinner was served. After dinner, Father SHEA, President of the College, made a most humorous address, in which he referred pleasantly to the "head" aberrations of the Jesuits, which, he said, did not prevent them from having good children, for his called them all children of the College. Mr. MICHAEL MCCARTHY, a lawyer of this City, and an old student, next delivered a poem of his own composition, which was also in a strain of humor, and was really a work of some merit.

The first toast was, "Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX.," to which Dr. BRADWOOD responded. Gen. MCMAHON responded to the "United States;" Father MERRICK to "The Alumni;" Mr. O'CALLAGHAN to the "Hosiery Grads;" Rev. Dr. BERNARD to the "Clergy;" Gustave THIBAULT to the "Rev. Dr. Joseph Kennedy as to the "Doctors," and Mr. CARBERY to the "Press." The affair altogether was one of much enjoyment, and is anticipated to be repeated every year, similar to the one Fifteen years ago, which took place in the Hall on 42d Tuesday.

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 18, 1870.

Pompous articles in the Havana journals, and pompous speeches by the Spaniards, all seem to portend when the Cuban question is seriously treated by the people of the United States or its Congress. All feel their littleness and comparative weakness, and if the matter was left to parties it would be amusing to watch the change of tone at the Press and public, according to the tenor of the news. The message of President GRANT on the Cuban question was telegraphed almost verbatim by the Spanish Minister in Washington to the Captain-General, and was issued as an extra by the official *Gaceta*, and widely distributed. The importance of the message, and the influence it exercises, may be understood from this circumstance, as not even the most important events in Spain receive such a distinction. The whole goes to prove that the United States are the governing power on Cuban affairs, and not Spain or Spaniards; that this island will belong to the United States before many years have passed, without the shedding of a drop of blood or the expenditure of a single dollar, provided the Government keeps aloof from interference with Cuban matters, except in so far as to take steps to change the character of the war, and give the Cubans the same privileges the Spaniards now enjoy.

THE UPTON'S LANDINGS.

The telegram of the Captain-General, dated Puerto Principe, the 18th, is as vague as the common sentiment of Cuban matters could wish. It reminds it verbatim:

"The Captain-General of Puerto Principe announces that the vessel called La Herradura, which was traversing the waters thereof, in pursuance of the piratical enterprise that terminated in the capture of the *Lola*, was fired on by the vessels of the military squadron, and surrendered unconditionally. Her crew and passengers have been taken charge of at sea and ordered a gun-boat to save Gibara for the purpose of capturing any armed force that may be found in the vicinity. Also the valuable cargo which the steamer *Upton* (*George E. Upton*) brought from New-York has been captured, six insurgents being killed and one wounded. The *Upton* was also taken charge of by the gun-boat called Gal-Lone have gone to the Chaparro Mountains, and troops have been sent in their pursuit."

We know that Lone was in Columbia with two hundred men, awaiting an opportunity to come to Cuba, and also that the *Upton* had only discharged a portion of her cargo. The above telegram, although so confusedly and guardedly worded, appears to indicate that the *Upton* had succeeded in landing the second expedition, which confirms a rumor that a steamer, undoubtedly the *Upton*, had been seen off the coast near the Rancheria de la Herradura, a small bay. Where she must have landed the rest of her cargo. Much of the *Upton's* cargo is yet hid along the coast, and the Cubans are making strenuous efforts to bring some of it into the interior, a very difficult undertaking if the state of the roads, the very insufficient and primitive means of transportation, and the vigilance of the numerous Spanish detachments is taken into account. But nevertheless, we know that about thirty thousand cartridges and over two hundred rifles have reached the interior, and are now in the hands of the Cubans, to whom the smallest quantity of fire-ammunition and modern arms is a matter of importance.

WHERE THE SPANIARDS GET INFORMATION.

The landing of the *Upton's* cargo was known in New-York before it was known in Havana, and the information was received by telegraph from New-York as to where and when said cargo had been landed. There is a screw loose somewhere, and somebody has either played the spy or else talked more than was convenient. Nearly all information regarding the plans and movements of the Cubans has come from New-York and caused the failure of nearly all expeditions.

THE FATE OF THE EXPEDITIONISTS.

The fate of the expeditionists, when caught, is stereotyped, it being the usual four shots through the back. The three men captured on Cayo Cruz, two of whom were executed, namely, GUTIERREZ and PEÑALVER, and the third of whom, CAMPIN, who was sentenced to only ten years in the penitentiary because he turned State's evidence against his two companions, are the latest authentic cases known. We shall soon hear of more of these cases, as some of the *Upton* expedition wandering about the mountains must inevitably fall into the hands of the Spaniards.

SHORT-COMINGS OF A DON.

DON ADOLFO FALAN, a Spanish officer, is to be court-martialed at Cienfuegos for having exceeded his authority. The Court is to be presided over by the military commander of Cienfuegos. His offense is supposed to be the appropriation and possible taking away of goods and cattle from the farmers, for which property he failed to render any account. He is also accused of ordering a man to be executed as an insurgent, when that gentleman merely protested against FALAN'S high-handed proceedings.

DEATH OF A CUBAN LEADER.

The Santiago papers confirm the death of LOUIS MARCANO, and furnish us with some particulars regarding this distinguished Cuban leader. LOUIS MARCANO was a Captain of the now extinguished Santo Domingo reserves, and was one of those who, from the beginning of the war, did the most in favor of the revolution. In Santo Domingo he fought by the side of Col. WAGNER, at Jaina, and earned a certain importance among his countrymen. He understood guerilla warfare, and undoubtedly induced MODESTO DIAS and MAXIMO GOMEZ to join the Cubans. LOUIS MARCANO was the one who induced JULIAN UDAETA to sign the capitulation that gave Bayamo to the Cubans. His death, so many times announced, is undoubtedly a happy thing for the Spaniards, for he was a bitter enemy and was a good guerilla, being accustomed since his boyhood to mountain war. He was worth more than all the pipe-smoking, lawyer, dragging and school-teacher Generals the revolution has produced.

THE LATE decrees on a CUBAN GOVERNOR.

The following remarkable document is the proclamation issued by the Cuban General, CARLOS GARCIA, three days before he fell on the battle-field:

CUBANS: Every day that passes shows the end of the brilliant success that gained us the fields of Yara in the year 1868, and which, before the end of the year will open the doors of Puerto Principe to you. Soon the Spanish power, and the yoke of tyranny will be broken, and you will see the termination of the dark days of misery that have overcast us. It is to be feared, however, that the cowardly and sanguinary Spaniards, in the last struggle for life, will be guilty of Gothic tyranny in America, as a deserved punishment inflicted by the Almighty upon the gold-thirsty nation that has shed the blood of the peaceful and industrious inhabitants of Mexico, the Spanish-Main of PERU, BOLIVIA and ARGENTINA, to name but those countries of America and Columbia and Ecuador. If you should ever, forever be subjected to the bloody despotism of Spain, you will be worthy of the fate and misery of your barbarous oppressors. Away from here, then, with all cowardice! Away from here, then, with all fear! Let us defend ourselves to the last extremity. Let us fight for the liberty of our country. Let us leave nothing, unless to those words which are said to you by every Cuban: War without mercy to the Spanish savages. War against every man and woman devoted to slavery, who arrives from Spain, or is found; who after becoming rich and powerful by assisting and plundering the enslaved, is ungrateful enough to prefer the darkness of knowledge and wealth in our country. With these there is no peace or friendship

NITRO-GLYCERINE AGAIN.

Frightful Explosion Yesterday at Worcester, Mass.

A Freight Car Blown Up—Houses Demolished and Many Persons Injured.

A Terrific Shock in Worcester—One Man Killed and Thirty Wounded—Houses Shattered—Loss, $150,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 23.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine took place in the city of this water today, killing a man named TIMOTHY CROWLEY (or DRISCOLL), twenty-five years of age) and injuring about thirty other persons, many of them dangerously, however. Twelve houses were demolished and many others badly shattered. The shock was felt all over the city. Bells were rung, and crockery and furniture broken but a mile distant. The cause of all the mischief was nitro-glycerine that had been smuggled here in car, and addressed to North Adams, and was intended for the Hoosac Tunnel. The criminals were fully cared for by the physicians of this city. The noise of the disaster has been visited by over 50,000 people. It is most astounding that not one life was lost and so few seriously injured. The man killed was walking on the track at the time of the explosion. The nitro glycerine was in the last car of a twelve car train. Three cars were demolished. The railroad officers here, and also in Boston and Springfield, have visited the scene, and are anxious that everything possible shall be done for the sufferers. Heavy beams of iron were thrown a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, and the shock was distinctly felt at points nearly as distant. The damage is estimated at more than $100,000.

Dull Performance of the Dramas—The Car Demolished, the Caboose Wholly Destroyed, and the Track Torn Up and Buried to a Great Distance—The Surrounding Country Swept as by a Tornado.

The Worcester *Gazette* of last evening gives the following likely interesting details of the effect of the terrific explosion:

"At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock this forenoon a freight train consisting of a number of cars, which were loaded for a considerable distance, and at the same time a heavy caboose of car, which was used for a tool car for the Boston and Albany Railroad, passed over the bridge of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, in this city, where a number of depredations have been committed of late, and at the same time a heavy column of smoke was seen to rise in the air near the Boston and Albany Railroad passenger depot.

Its ascent and appearance were at once drew an immense throng of people toward that locality, where a fearful scene met the gaze of the beholders. It proved that a terrific explosion had taken place, such as has never before been seen in our city.

The explosion took place on board of the last car on a freight train on the Boston and Albany Railroad, bound west. The train had just stopped for a few minutes, and the explosion took place at the moment of starting up again. The car was totally demolished, the trucks driven deep into the ground, or broken in fragments, the axles severed like pipe-stems, the tracks displaced, bent like wicker, and forced to a great distance from the road.

The contents of the car, which was destroyed, appeared to consist mainly of dry goods, which were rent in shreds and strewed on the road and the adjacent fields and gardens. Fragments of paper boxes, marked with Chinese characters, led some to suppose that the explosion was caused by fire-works; but some of the workmen on the road, who had formerly been employed on the Pacific Railroad, and examined the remains, pronounced them to be fragments of a common paper collars, the manufacturers having adopted the characters spoken of as a trade-mark.

The cause of the explosion was, however, distinctly revealed, by the discovery, on and near the spot, of quantities of copper wire, such as is used for carrying the electric current of the telegraph. It is supposed that the incendiary who caused

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Sandford, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Leland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th st. near Sixth av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d st., corner 8th av.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pitcie and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d st., near Sixth av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Walton, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanche De Bar and the Collective Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince st.
THE FRENCH SPY. LEAH. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE, &c.

Rates of the New-York Times.

DAILY.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The DAILY TIMES, per month 1
Two copies, one year 20
Five copies, one year 45
Ten copies, one year 80
An extra copy to getter-up of clubs of ten.
A fine engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

WEEKLY.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
Five copies, one year 13
Ten copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of clubs of ten.
A fine steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year 50
An extra copy to getter-up of clubs of twenty.
A fine steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per copy, postage covered to any part of the United States, or Canada, one month 3
The same, one year 30
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to subscribers in the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
Terms cash in advance. We have no travelling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York, or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a Registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring the copy for their ads. as early as may be in the day as possible. All received after 10 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify under their proper heads.
For the convenience of persons residing up town, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d st., between Fifth and Sixth avs., and at No. 49 East 14th st., between Broadway and 4th av., at which points we are charged no extra price.
Messrs. DEROS, MORRIS & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris are the authorized agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. To all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications, whether accepted or rejected, cannot be returned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Dutch Government has ordered a Frigate to Curacoa, to exact redress for outrages on Dutch subjects, from the Government of Venezuela.....The effect of the drouth in France cannot be correctly estimated, the accounts from the country being contradictory. The grain market is weak. The Bank is so low that gloom grows at the foot of the quay walls.....The American Consul-General at Paris gave a dinner in honor of M. FRANCOIS FAGNOUL last evening.....The trial of the members of the International Society of Working Men has been adjourned till June 30.....Keble College, Oxford, was opened, yesterday, with ceremonies in which Rev. Dr. PUSEY and Right Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, M. P., officiated.....The funeral of Lord ARTHUR CLINTON, involved in the "masquerading" scandal, took place privately yesterday, the only attendants being the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord THOMAS CLINTON, with the solicitor and the physician of the deceased. The place of burial is left unmarked.....A deputation representing 20,000 Lancashire operatives made a demand for higher wages upon the Committee of Cotton Manufacturers at Blackburn yesterday.....Mr. EVANS, of the publishing firm of BRADBURY & EVANS, London, is dead.....A card from the publishing agents of CHARLES DICKENS says that *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* is left half finished by the death of the author, and will not be completed.....Letters of congratulation on the completion of telegraphic communication between the United States, Great Britain and India passed between the President, the Viceroy of India, the Prince of WALES and other personages, yesterday.....A riot broke out on Wednesday in Cork among the tailors, growing out of the employment of German tailors and the consequent displacement of the Irishmen. The tailors struck and attacked the shops of the obnoxious employers, and the Police experienced some difficulty in restoring order.....Cardinal GUIDI, Archbishop of Bologna, made a strong argument against infallibility in the Council on the 18th, creating thereby a profound sensation.....The Constantinople Courier says that 2,500 persons must have perished in the great conflagration.....The Anti-Slavery bill in the Spanish Cortes has been postponed, and the Cortes has adjourned to Oct. 31. Senor CASTELAR's amendment was first lost, and a resolution prohibiting punishment by the lash was adopted. A banquet is tendered CASTELAR for his speech on emancipation.....The London Messenger solves the Cuban question in the following formula: "Spain needs money; Cuba needs peace, and the United States need Cuba."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolutions on the conflict in progress in Cuba, "declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spain and her island colonies in American waters." Mr. SUMNER urged their immediate consideration, but Mr. CASSERLY objected, and they were laid over and ordered to be printed. Mr. STEWART made an effort to have the bill to prevent the enforcement of Chinese coolie contracts taken up, but after debate withdrew his motion. The TAX and TARIFF bill then came up at the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. SUMNER moved to limit debate on amendments to five minutes to each member, and said he would ask a vote on the motion today. The question before the Senate was the section relating to the income TAX. A long debate ensued, and at 4½ P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward took a recess. The evening session was taken up mainly with the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

In the House a bill to pay pensioners whose pensions were withheld by reason of their still being in the employment of the Government, was passed. The Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill were taken up as unfinished business of the day before. An amendment was offered that on the election by general ticket of two or more members in any State, each voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute them; and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Two attempts to move the previous question were made without success. After protracted debate, the bill and amendments were referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is regarded as equivalent to defeating the bill. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate amendments to the Georgia bill with a substitute, which is the same as the bills for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with a provision giving those four States the right to organize the militia. He proposed debate through the day and evening, and a vote today. Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was authorized by the majority of the Committee to report an amendment. After an explanation of the process by which two reports came from the majority of the Committee, several amendments were made by Mr. BUTLER, and all the documents were ordered to be printed, with the understanding that the previous question shall be seconded at 8 P. M. today. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

A letter from Fort Fetterman says four of the principal Chiefs of the Arapahoes have arrived there, and deny participation in the recent River murders. These people are in a wretched condition, having been attacked by the miners who took them for the perpetrators of the crimes, and lost their lodges, cooking utensils and horses.

The Senate, in Executive Session, yesterday, after receiving a favorable report from the Committee on the Judiciary on the nomination of Mr. AKERMAN, confirmed the nomination without objection or debate, and the rule in such matters was suspended, so as to permit the immediate notification of the President of the action taken. Mr. AKERMAN arrived in Washington, yesterday, and had an interview with the President.

An Ottawa (Canada) dispatch says the negotiations between the delegates from British Columbia and the Privy Council, on confederation with the Dominion, are to be concluded today, this unfortunately, unsatisfactorily.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned sine die (Anglice, &c.) after a session of 170 days. The Hartford and Erie bill was killed by the House refusing a Committee of Conference, and the road goes without any State aid whatever. The Eight-hour bill was also killed.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention at New Albany, Ind., yesterday, Hon. M. C. KERR was renominated for Congress on the first ballot.

Advices from Southern Arizona, by way of San Francisco, contain particulars of the recent murder of Messrs. KENNEDY and ISBARE during an attack on them by Indians. Mr. ISBARE was scalped, his legs burned off and his heart cut out. Lieut. CUSHING, of the Third Cavalry, went in pursuit of the savages, surprised their camp, killed thirty-five and captured two. The cavalry also destroyed a village and other property of the savages.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District of Indiana, met in Indianapolis, yesterday, and nominated Hon. JOHN COBURN for re-election by acclamation.

The Quarantine troubles are still exciting the attention of the shippers of coffee and sugar, but a hope is entertained that the difficulties will be adjusted by Saturday, when it is expected that the Quarantine Commissioners will meet to adjust the rates.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. The resignation of Mr. CYRUS CURTIS was received and accepted.

The Board of Docks, yesterday, listened to suggestions, and received plans of citizens in relation to the extemplated new wharves for the City. Another meeting will be held today.

The annual Commencement of the University of the City of New-York took place at the Grand Opera House yesterday. Besides the degrees conferred on the graduating class, a number of honorary degrees were conferred.

The arrangements of the Union Ferry Company for one cent horse carriages, between the hours of 5 and 7½, morning and evening, is not to go into effect until the 1st of May next. The Company bind themselves to maintain an hourly passenger ticket at the rate of seventeen for twenty-five cents.

The closing session of the annual Convention of the New-York Sunday-school Association was held in the Collegiate Reformed Church yesterday. The next Convention is to be held at Plattsburg, in June, 1871.

The principal ice companies of this City yesterday gave notice to all their customers that the rates will be materially increased next week. The present price of 25 per hundred weight for serving private families, will be advanced to 35, and the rates to larger purchasers will be increased from seventy-five cents to $1.

The report that an indictment has been found against BAILEY, the defaulting Revenue Collector, by the United States Grand Jury, is denied at District-Attorney PINKERTON's office.

Fireworks on the Senate.

The Senate has joined in the general pastime of letting off fire-crackers. It has just prepared five for the especial benefit of the insurgents in Cuba. Like other compositions of the same kind, they will splutter and "fizz" for a brief space, and then be no more seen or heard. Mr. SUMNER can be almost as skillful as Mr. BANKS in the manufacture of those noisy but useless articles, when he is in the mind. His hand is very plainly to be seen in the new Cuban resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday. The rhetoric of the resolutions is striking, although the grammar is defective—a fault which may perhaps be ascribed to the heat of the weather. Jaded Senators are apt to fly in the face of LINDLEY MURRAY when the dog-days are close upon them.

The principal objection to these new resolutions is that they commit Congress to an interposition in foreign affairs which would be utterly without purpose or effect. The voice of the United States ought never to be raised in vain. If Congress is to interfere, let it interfere in a manner worthy of the nation which it assumes to represent. The system of "meddling and muddling" only tends to weaken our influence abroad, and consequently cannot possibly help any cause in which we may happen to be interested. Mr. SUMNER's resolutions amount to nothing more than a protest which may instantly be shelved by the Power to which it is addressed. This is frittering away the influence rightfully possessed by Congress. If we cannot give any assistance to the cause of Cuban independence, we need not go out of our way to weaken those with whom we profess to sympathize.

The didactic tone of the resolutions is very nearly enough to kill them. "In the name of humanity they (the people of the United States) solemnly insist that these things shall cease." "Instead of terminating this protracted strife, the Spanish Government proposes to protract it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism." The last sentence may well puzzle all the wise men of Spain. What is the use of addressing a remonstrance to a foreign Power couched in the tone of a stump speech? The sentiment which is at the bottom of the resolutions is admirable. But Mr. SUMNER might have put in ten lines all that he has spun out into a hundred. This style of "preaching" at Spain is worse than nonsensical. Congress ought to do more than pass windy resolutions, or else do nothing at all. While the subject is thus being trifled with, we learn that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been suddenly seized with a great anxiety to keep clear of awkward complications with American citizens. They have not arrived at that frame of mind a day too soon. We had submitted to as much abuse of their power as we could well bear. Henceforth a severe reparation will be exacted for every outrage committed upon men who can lawfully claim the protection of our flag.

The Reconstruction of Mississippi.

It is evident that there is a growing feeling in this country that minorities ought to be represented, and a gradually increasing disposition to effect the reform in some way or other. As yet, however, the best means of accomplishing that end have not been discovered, although a variety of expedients have been suggested, and several experiments made. On two occasions the people of the State of New-York have attempted to put the principle in force, once in the election of delegates to the last Constitutional Convention, and again in the Judiciary election last month. The new Constitution of Illinois, now awaiting ratification by the people, contains a provision intended to accomplish the same result, and it is being earnestly discussed by the Press of that State. Yesterday the subject came up in Congress in the shape of an amendment to the Apportionment bill, providing for cumulative voting for members of Congress at large in all cases where two or more are to be elected in that manner.

The amendment was offered by Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, and developed a very strong and unexpectedly favorable expression of opinion. There is no doubt that ultimately the principle of minority representation will be legally recognized and carried into practical operation, both in State and Federal elections. Our present system is obviously defective, as is clearly demonstrated in every closely contested canvass. We assert that our political system is a strictly representative one, and yet it continually occurs that a minority rules, and it is almost always the case that a large and respectable body of the people is absolutely unrepresented. This statement may surprise some readers, but it is easily susceptible of proof. We will suppose an election to take place in a district containing twenty thousand voters, and that but fifteen thousand of them go to the polls. Assuming that there are but two candidates, and that one receives eight thousand votes and the other seven thousand, it is evident that the majority of the people are unrepresented, and that, practically, eight thousand voters rule twenty thousand. If it be said that this result is the penalty of shirking political duty, we suppose that even if every vote were polled, still it might easily happen that almost as great an injustice would be done. Thus, if the poll should stand 10,500 to 9,500, would not the cause of a very large minority be ignored?

A great many devices have been suggested to remedy the obvious injustice of the existing system, but none have yet proved entirely satisfactory. The difficulty has been that they lacked simplicity and practicability. Perhaps the cumulative system is as good as any, but it only applies in cases of a plurality of offices of the same kind, to be filled at the same time. Under our system of local representation, it is almost impossible to find a remedy for the evil. It might easily be done by a slight change of that system, which would provide that all city, county, and State officers, and all members of Congress in each State, should be voted for upon general tickets. Of course, the nominations would be made, as at present, in the districts to be represented, for such offices as aldermen, members of Assembly, and Senators. In some such way the rights of minorities to representation might be secured, but it must be confessed that the matter is a very difficult one to deal with practically.

The proposition of Mr. MARSHALL, made in the House, yesterday, seems feasible, but whether it is advisable to incorporate it as an amendment to the bill to apportion representation under the census of 1870, is questionable. It is too important a subject to be taken up so near the close of a protracted session, when there is so much pressing business requiring instant attention. The question is one which will not suffer by being postponed till next session, and the debate yesterday shows that if it is urged now it will provoke much discussion, and consume more time than can be spared at this particular season of the year.

Civil Service Reform.

The triumph of any given principle is materially furthered if we are able to adduce some example of its successful practice. The cause of liberty all over the world has been immensely strengthened by the triumphant union in this country of social stability with popular government. The adherents of Republicanism in Europe cherish an attachment to our institutions the fervor of which we can hardly estimate, based as it is upon a genuine sense of gratitude for a perpetual argument demonstrating the fitness of all men for freedom. On the other hand, there are points wherein we can learn something from the civilization of the Old World. Paris can teach us some lessons in city government; and now England presents us with a near approach to our yet unattained Ideal of an efficient and unrestrictedly open Civil Service.

We lately adverted to the brief telegraphic intimation that nearly every avenue of the civil service in England had been opened to popular competition. We have now before us the Cabinet order which announces in detail the qualifications for admission into the Government offices. These apply simply to age, health, character, and ability. The son of a peasant may present himself for examination along with the son of a lord, and, should his talents entitle him to it, the former would be preferred to the latter. This is rightly considered a great triumph by the Liberals of England. For fifteen years the system has been working its way, and now, at length, its victory is complete. Competitive examination has had a fair and extended trial, but up to the present time an official nomination was required before any one was eligible to be examined. This compromise between a system based on efficiency and a system based on patronage has now been finally abandoned, and the Treasury, the War Office, the Customs, the Inland Revenue, and a score of other departments, have been thrown open to the energy and ability of the youth of the nation.

The disposal of Government patronage has had an important a share in the history of English parties as it now continues to do. A generation ago its abolition would have been deemed quite as preposterous as it is thought at present by many among ourselves. And yet by a steady and untiring struggle, extending over half that period, it has finally and completely triumphed. In a country of gradual change like England, this is rapid progress, and ought to convey a lesson to the advocates of a similar reform at home. A new feature in the competitive scheme is likewise worthy of their attention, and that is the introduction of a six months' period of probation, wherein the candidate appointed must furnish satisfactory proofs of his fitness for the service on which he has entered, and only then be duly confirmed in his office. The new ordinance has been rightly called "a great change in the political organization of the country," and its progress will be earnestly watched by all who favor the measure so courageously fought for by Mr. JENCKES in our own Legislature.

New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The oldest commercial association in the United States, of whose existence we have knowledge, is the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, having its headquarters in this City. Its honorable and very useful career was commenced in the year 1768. At that time it had only twenty-four members. In the year 1770, King GEORGE III., granted a charter to the Chamber, which was subsequently ratified and afterwards amended by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

At the time of the formation of the Chamber (one hundred and two years ago) New-York contained about twenty thousand inhabitants, while at the present time its population numbers about nine hundred thousand. The membership of the Chamber is now about nine hundred. Thus it will be observed that the present membership bears about the same ratio to the population that it did a century ago. The popularity of the Chamber, after an active existence of more than a century, covering the most important epoch in the world's history, is without a parallel. This is due to the fact that the organization has been managed by eminently conservative and sagacious men. It is obvious, however, that to maintain its position it must still be managed with the same or even greater sagacity. It is in fact, as well as in name, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York—and we might almost say of the nation.

It was at one time the only Chamber of Commerce of a State and nation having neither canals nor railroads, steam-boats nor telegraphs. Within recent times, however, Boards of Trade have been springing up in all the important towns of the United States, which now abound with those evidences of commercial progress. When there were but few competitors it was comparatively an easy matter to be first in the race in the supervision of commercial interests. It will not be so easy now, when the rivals are counted by scores, the nation grown so that it extends over more than half a continent, and the Metropolis become the second in commercial importance among the cities of the world. Among the great changes that have occurred during the century, those of the last twenty, and especially of the last ten, years have been the most rapid and the most important.

The Chamber of Commerce of New-York appears to have fully recognized the foregoing facts, and the necessity for increased vigilance and effort which they impose. It has recently revised the by-laws, and enacted new and important offices, evidently with the view of calling a much larger number of the members into more active service than heretofore. It remains to be seen how vigorously these well-arranged plans will be carried into effect; how far the members of the important standing committees will feel their responsibility, and faithfully discharge the duties that devolve upon them.

There is, probably, no place where able men can work with greater effect; and we see no reason why the membership of the Chamber should not be increased; for New-York State—and, in fact, the City alone—contains a great many more than nine hundred first-class business men. The members should, by attending all the meetings of the body, make them more interesting and more important. There is no legislative assembly in this or any other country so well able to throw light upon all commercial and financial questions, which imperatively need to be settled, as the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, if the talent of its members could be fairly brought to the work.

The Tribune with a "Mare's Nest."

Most of our contemporaries doubtless share with us the privilege of receiving from England, every now and then, a batch of newspapers containing a long statement of some Indian Prince's grievances. Two or three such papers arrived by the mail on Wednesday night. The story of the "wrong" comes marked with a blue or red pencil, and generally appears in journals like the *Civil Service Gazette* or the *Court Journal*—minor newspapers, in fact, which are not above inserting editorials for a "consideration." The process by which this machinery is set in motion is as follows: An Indian with a grievance arrives in England, and proceeds to make attempts to move public opinion in his favor. The great papers are not to be bought, but some of the small fry are always open to an offer. The story of the grievance is printed week after week, and sent out by thousands to foreign countries. Perhaps it may be said there is nothing improper in all this, supposing that the complainant has really been ill-used, and has failed to obtain redress by ordinary methods. But in all such cases the complainant is, in plain language, an impostor. If he were not, he would have no occasion to buy up newspapers to make his story known. Indian Princes can always gain the ear of the newspapers whenever they have a legitimate subject of complaint.

Two of the penny-morning papers, to which we have referred, recently received the office of the *Tribune* in this City. Of course the *Tribune* swallowed the whole story without hesitation. The other day it informed its readers that Mr. BRIGHT—a name not unknown in America—is the English Home Secretary, just as it shortly afterward spoke of "Alderman LEONARD W. JENCKES." Any tale from India would naturally find it prepared to believe anything. It published a very affecting article, in which, to be brief, it made the following statements, in a direct or indirect manner: That the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has been very much ill-used by the British Government. That Bengal was a part of his dominions until seized by the British Government. That the East India Company cheated him, and gradually cut down his annual allowance to the paltry sum of £75,000. "Not only has the government of his kingdom been taken from him, but he is placed under surveillance in his own family," &c.

A little honest inquiry, and the pressure of reading a couple of MACAULAY's *Essays*—on CLIVE and WARREN HASTINGS—would have sufficed to show the *Tribune* that this narrative is a fable from beginning to end. The English power first made the Nawab's ancestors rulers in Bengal. MIRZA JAFFIER, the first of his race, was actually placed in power by Lord CLIVE. There has been no dispossession of kingdom in the matter. The *Spectator*, which is an authority in Indian affairs not equaled in the whole Press, states truly that the "original title to the well-known Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa was bestowed on the British Government not by any Nawab or Deputy, but by the Emperor of Delhi himself." For over a century past the dignity of Nawab has been "purely titular." Instead of the present Nawab receiving "only" £75,000 per annum, he is paid regularly by the British Government, on behalf of himself or family, the handsome amount of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds—or about one hundred thousand pounds more than the Queen herself receives for her private allowances. He gets all sorts of allowances in addition, and the expense of his present trip to England is defrayed by the Government. The assertion of the *Tribune* that the Nawab's ancestor, MIRZA JAFFIER, "turned the scale in favor of the British at the battle of Plassey," only shows that the *Tribune* never heard of the actual events connected with the battle of Plassey, but has taken all its "facts" at second hand, from the story doctored up for the Nawab Nazim, and circulated through obscure British journals. The whole version given in the *Tribune* is substantially the same as that contained in the *Civil Service Gazette*, and other papers so freely distributed to our exchanges and ourselves. If it was worth while for the *Tribune* to take up the story at all, it was surely worth while to inquire into it a little; and in MACAULAY's *Essays*, or MARSHMAN's *History of India*, it would have found the true facts of the case, and thus saved itself from the appearance of writing on Indian affairs without knowing anything about them.

Uptown Travel.

Underground railway projects have so far proved a delusion. They have served again and again to strengthen the hope that the much-needed facilities for reaching the upper part of the island quickly and comfortably would at last be furnished, only, however, to be followed by disappointment and disgust. Charters have been obtained from the Legislature, and one is still in force; but up to this moment there is no abatement of the inconvenience to which our uptown population are subjected. Their Harlem houses are practically further from the business centre of the City than are the homes of those who reside half or three-quarters of an hour's ride beyond the East River or the Hudson.

The introduction of fresh blood into the Central Underground Board, at the annual election on Tuesday, revives a promise which the gentlemen concerned, for their own sakes, should not allow to remain unfulfilled. Messrs. A. T. STEWART, J. M. SWEENEY, JAMES BROWN, W. M. TWEED, Geo. H. BROWN, W. CAUDWELL and ATLAN CAMPBELL are the additions to the list of directors; and there is a disposition to accept their names as a guarantee that a work so long delayed will at last be prosecuted with the vigor which is essential to its success. Their presence carries with it financial strength; it should also convey a pledge that the powers conferred by the State will be applied to other than speculative purposes. The dog-in-the-manger game has been played long enough. The privileges held must be utilized in the public interest, or they must cease to be exclusive.

It is for Mr. STEWART and his associates to remember that the only effectual method of preserving Broadway from the projectors whom Gov. HOFFMAN for the time defeated, is the construction of steam railways on other routes leading to the Harlem River. The temptation to invade Broadway will remain strong, and the pretexts for invasion will continue plausible, so long as the demand for increased and improved facilities of transit is unsatisfied. Let other lines be opened, and the plea now urged in behalf of a track under or over the great thoroughfare of the City will be dropped. But some new line or lines of travel there must be. The want is too largely and too keenly felt to be neglected with safety, and unless the promoters of the Central Underground come to the rescue, they will furnish a justification of a Broadway railroad scheme when next it comes before the Legislature. Almost anything will be preferred to an indefinite continuance of the present blundering arrangements.

Washington guidances will be greatly disappointed at the matter-of-fact way in which the Senate has ratified the nomination of Mr. AKERMAN as Attorney-General. A glorious opportunity of saying triumphantly, "We told you so," has been lost. The simple explanation is that the President had found an eminently capable and satisfactory man, against whom the most vexatious inquiry failed to discover anything which would justify an adverse action of his friends.

The question of the admission of Georgia, which had begun to appear interminable, indeed to be finally disposed of, today. The amendment offered by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS the question to the vote to which we have so frequently referred it, and is understood to command the approval of all important men in Congress and out of it. In whatever words the House chooses to sanction the admission of Georgia, let it be done at once and finally. There has been enough of the threadbare discussion on this subject.

International communion by telegraph have become too familiar now to excite a sensation equal to the first Atlantic message. The exchange of compliments between Washington and Rumboy calls, however, for notice, as being the lowest Rate of communication which has yet been established. A connection different from that dreamed of by COLUMBUS, when he sailed west to find a passage to the Indies, has been established between the Eastern and Western Worlds, and no one will hesitate to concur in the wish expressed by the Viceroy and the President that this may be the emblem of a lasting union.

Another of the early friends and founders of *Punch* is dead—Mr. EVANS, of the well-known publishing firm of BRADBURY & EVANS. The mortality in the *Punch* office of late years has been startling, and the survivors must feel like men who have outlived their generation. Mr. EVANS was an amiable and accomplished man, and his loss will be deeply regretted by the present editor of *Punch*, to whom he was a devoted friend.

It is to be regretted that the Spanish Cortes have rejected Senor CASTELAR's amendment for the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies. The proposition was one which commended itself to every reasonable man, and was not unpopular in Spain. Probably the question was regarded as one of mere party significance, considering CASTELAR's recent arraignment of PRIM and his associates. The Government, in short, triumphed over the opposition. The postponement of Senor MOSET's bill for gradual emancipation was still more ill-judged. Good policy on the part of the Government would seem to dictate the adoption of any means by which the Cuban cause might be weakened, and the abolition of slavery is one of them. As it is, the impression here, as elsewhere, will be that the subject is unfavorably trifled with, and that the Government only seeks to evade it altogether.

Trades' unionism is perpetually liable to resort to the final arbitration of physical force. The riots reported by Cable of the Irish talkers in Cork, are but another illustration of a tendency which has been exemplified in nearly every trade and country in which trades' unions have existed. There is certainly nothing that inevitably leads to violence in the fact of a number of men combining for mutual assistance in treating with capital on the most advantageous terms, but the evidence that it very often does so has been frequent enough to give concern to some of the best friends of such associations. Trades' unionists of all grades would greatly promote the ultimate success of their crusade in favor of the rights of labor, by steadfastly and consistently condemning all such outbreaks of brute force.

Three persons connected with the recent case of the man who went about London in women's clothes have died suddenly. The circumstance would be very strange, even if it were not rumored that poison had been called in to baffle justice. It is generally believed by Lord ARTHUR CLINTON's friends that he completed the tale of his misdeeds by committing suicide. Lives of dissipation and "pleasure" such as that which he led seldom last very long.

The Dock question is being looked into not a moment too soon. The members of yesterday's deputation to the Department of Docks were right in urging with perfect unanimity the adoption of some plan which should be comprehensive and final. There is scarcely a great sea-port in the world which possesses so unique a combination of natural advantages as New-York, and there is certainly not one where art has done so little to supplement what nature has freely provided. Our commerce has GIVEN in spite of our piers, not because of them, even with a depth of channel and safety of anchorage which other ports have spent millions in attaining, we are still in the mediæval stage of such wharves as suffice for the old Hotel arrangement. The arguments adduced yesterday were of that cogent and practical kind which might have been expected from the special knowledge of the subject possessed by the members of the deputation.

While preparing for the widening of Broadway at the City Hall Park, and also of Park-row, it may be worth while to consider whether the crowding of cars in the latter narrow thoroughfare, in consequence of bringing round the horse for the return trip, may not be avoided by carrying those cars round the Post-office by the newly-opened street in the Park, and so back into the regular tracks. It would prevent the disagreeable and sometimes dangerous collisions of cars at that "pass of peril" opposite the Astor House, and give pedestrians some sense of that "sweet security of streets" once talked of by CHARLES LAMB, and not often attained in large cities.

Another nitro-glycerine explosion has occurred, this time on a car near the railroad junction at Worcester, Mass. As usual, the effects were terrible, a man being blown to atoms, and a large number of persons injured. Several houses were completely demolished. When is this kind of "accident" to cease? The inventors assert that the oil can be transported and used with safety, and yet they do nothing to prevent the recurrence of these disasters. The other day a boy was "blown to atoms" in New-Jersey while carrying a can of this destructive compound. It was then said that the heat of the sun was the cause of the accident. When the inventor's brother was "blown to atoms" two or three years ago, elaborate arguments were used by the bereaved relative to show that the occurrence was inexplicable, because the oil was so safe. As more of the victims return to give explanations, contradictions are not to be obtained, which is a convenient circumstance for the manufacturers. There is but one course to adopt—the law must step in and forbid the transportation of nitro-glycerine, except under very special circumstances. While this destructive agent is carried about the country in the present careless manner, there can be no security for life or property.

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bill Virtually Passed in the House—Progress of the Bank Amendments—The Nomination of Amos T. Akerman Confirmed—The Case of Georgia—Possible Removal of the Senate Seat to the South—Mr. Sumner's Cuban Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The House was chiefly devoted today to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill, which came up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The debate immediately assumed a sectional character, the Western members resenting and the Eastern members opposing the bill. Quite a discussion ensued on an amendment offered by Judge MARSHALL, of Illinois, providing for minority representation. Judge BINGHAM made a strong speech in opposition to it, and it was lost. The Senate amendments were not, apparently, popular, and the bill with the Western members, though the proposed increase of members to ten, over the number of 243 as fixed by the House, was for the purpose of obtaining Western votes, by saving their States from any loss in representation. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by three majority, and then it was referred to the Judiciary Committee by the close vote of 107 to 104, practically defeating the bill for the session. It was a surprise and hearty congratulations followed expressions to enable the Western States to avail themselves of increased representation in the next Congress.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

The report on the San Domingo investigations, which was to have been made to the Senate today, has been postponed by the Committee having it in charge until Saturday. The points in the opinions of Gen. BABCOCK and Mr. FOSTER, printed today, though not made public with the consent of the Commission, will be found to fully justify the facts imputed and stated in those dispatches. The treaty will be taken up in Executive Session just as soon as the report is made, and finally disposed of. A careful canvass of the Senate reveals the fact that the prospect for ratification is now better than at any previous time, though it cannot be said to be certain.

GOV. AMOS T. AKERMAN CONFIRMED.

Hon. AMOS T. AKERMAN, the new Attorney-General, arrived here this evening, and by a very pleasant coincidence, about the first intelligence he received was the fact that an hour previous the Senate had gracefully and unanimously confirmed his nomination. This ends the wise newspaper predictions that he never would be confirmed. The report of the Judiciary Committee was unanimous, the vote in the Senate was unanimous, and all the rules requiring the report and confirmation to lie over one day were suspended, and notice at once forwarded to the President.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Georgia bill came up in the House again today, and as is always the case with anything in which FARNSWORTH and BUTLER take parts, there was a row. Gen. BUTLER reported his bill agreed to by seven members, which is a copy of the Virginia bill, with a section repealing the United States statute prohibiting the organization of a State militia. Mr. DAWES, in a forcible little speech, urged the necessity of prompt and final action on the question, and offered an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, which simply recites that, whereas Georgia has complied with the conditions prescribed by the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, therefore she is now entitled to admission. To this Mr. CESSNA offered the amendment of the militia section above noted. This exhausted amendments under the rule, and left Mr. FARNSWORTH and his seven associates, constituting a majority of the Committee, with their bill, which is virtually the Bingham amendment, out in the cold. Charges of bad faith were at once made by Mr. BROOKS and others against Gen. BUTLER, but the waters were at length calmed by an agreement that all the amendments should be recorded and printed, and that the vote should be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. It is impossible to say what the result will be, but it looks as though the simple proposition of Mr. DAWES stood the best chance. This admits the State in a brief sentence, and leaves her to settle all local questions of elections, &c., herself.

THE SENATE AND THE INCOME TAX.

The day's work in the Senate on the Tax bill was wholly confined to general debate on the income section. Messrs. Conkling, Scott, Bayard, Cole and Buckingham made arguments against this tax on the most unjust, unequal and oppressive of exactions; and Mr. MORTON alone pleading in favor of its retention. Judging from today's discussion, the sentiment of the Senate grows steadily in favor of its total repeal.

MR. SUMNER AND CUBA.

The introduction of Mr. SUMNER's substitute for the House resolutions on Cuba attracted much attention in the Senate today. Many leading Senators gathered round Mr. SUMNER while he read them, and these secured an almost unanimous disposition to take them up for immediate action, but Mr. CASSERLY's objection barred the way, and they went over until to-morrow.

THE EVERLASTING TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN today attempted to restrict the Senate's tendency to everlasting talk, by offering a motion that after today, debate upon the Tariff bill shall be confined to five-minute speeches upon the several sections. Mr. THURMAN's single objection threw it over, but Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME INVESTIGATION.

The subcommittee to investigate the affairs of the National Soldiers' Asylum have agreed to commence their labors on September. Gen. FARNSWORTH has notified them that he will produce several witnesses, and the further course of the inquiry will be decided upon after they shall have been examined.

Proposals to the Government From RAILWAY TO POINT OF ROCKS.

A line of railway from Washington to Point of Rocks, forty miles, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has just been placed under contract, to be finished in a year.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Naval Board, to whom was referred the allegations of the alleged inefficiency of the manufacturing establishment opposite the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, reported today to the Secretary of the Navy that there was great justification for the complaints made by Lieut.-Col. BROOKE, and that the complaint was properly made to the United States Court with a view to an abatement of the nuisance.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

JESSE BUNNELL, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Minnesota; BYRON G. DUNCAN, Assessor for New-Mexico; WILLIAM ROSS, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Mississippi; WILLIAM PADDOCK, Collector for the First District of Illinois.

Also, Postmasters—George W. Hodgson, at Rockville, Conn.; F. I. Bowers, at Oconee, Kansas; H. S. Towne, at Hiram, Wis.; E. D. O'Brien, at St. Anthony Falls, Minn.

CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS.

The following were the Customs' receipts for the week ending June 18 at the below-mentioned ports:

New-York	$2,227,000
Boston	256,077
Philadelphia	98,167
Baltimore	58,000
New-Orleans (for the week ending June 11)	164,000
San Francisco (for the week ending June 4)	370,000
Total	$3,173,244

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

George J. Stannard to be Collector of Customs for the District of Vernont; Victor G. Bowlinger, of North Carolina, Assessor of Internal Revenue; and Charles P. Jones, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul to Rio Janeiro. The vote upon the last to provide for the revision and compensation of the officers of the United States. Pay-master John H. Stevenson to be appointed Paymaster in his proper list; Assistant Surgeon Henry Lining Stansbury, Surgeon in the Navy; Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Minnesota.

Postmasters—E. F. Stimson, at Beloit, Wis.; H. S. Towne, at Hiram, Wis.; Charles D. Fleming, at Freehold, N. J.; E. B. Jessup, at Hudson, Wis.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

Mr. SUMNER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolution in relation to the contest between the Cuban insurgents and the Government of Spain. He asked the immediate consideration of the report. The resolutions of the Committee were read as follows:

Resolution declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spanish-American affairs.

Resolved, That the people of the United States have not been without satisfaction at the reports of parliamentary debates which have been submitted by the Spanish Government, in the hope that they might operate to prevent the shedding of blood and the devastation of property in such a war as that which is now raging between the adherents of the Spanish Government and the insurgents seeking to throw off the yoke of that Government; but they have observed with regret the refusal of the Spanish Government to accord to the insurgents the privileges of belligerents, which, according to the principles of international law, as established by the civilized nations of the world, and especially by the United States, by their example, by their declarations and for the sake of good faith, they are entitled to have; and that they still regret that such refusal continues.

Resolved, That the United States, actuated by the duties of neutrality imposed by international law, by treaty with Spain, and by the proclamation of neutrality issued by the President, have observed, and will observe, the most impartial neutrality between the Government of Spain and the people in arms against its authority in the Island of Cuba, forbidden by the most rigid penalties all violations of our neutrality laws, and hostile to the interests of both parties.

Resolved, That the people of the United States desire that sympathy with their fellow Americans in Cuba struggling for their liberties may not be construed into sympathy with the people of Spain in their present efforts for liberal institutions in their own country; and they can see in this people as the free states in Europe and America have done in the past, a right to recognize at once the rights of Cubans to govern themselves; that they make this appeal with sincere good will to the people of Spain, and with the assurance that the judicious efforts to observe will redound to their own happiness, welfare and renown.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested, with the duty of communicating these resolutions to the Government of Spain.

Mr. CASSERLY said in view of the great importance of the subject he objected to its consideration until the resolutions were printed.

Mr. SUMNER said the resolutions had been thoroughly considered in the Committee, and that Mr. CASSERLY as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations knew the fact.

Mr. CASSERLY refused to withdraw his objection, and the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to prevent the enforcement of Chinese coolie contracts for service.

Mr. CASSERLY gave notice of his intention to amend the bill in some very objectionable features, and asked further time for that purpose.

Mr. STEWART remarked that each day lessened the probability of passing the bill, while those Chinese importations were increasing.

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the importance of the question as occupying the attention of the public minds of our day. He thought the introduction of the Chinese element was too recent for any reliable deduction as to the consequences likely to ensue. He thought such differences would better adjust themselves by being let alone for awhile.

Mr. STEWART finally agreed to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. WILSON said the Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART) was forced by the objections made by the Senators on the other side of the Chamber to let the bill go over; but he hoped he would call it up to-morrow, or as soon as possible, and press it to a vote. No time could be lost. A surety come, when Congress should arrest the importation of servile labor, either to take the place of the emancipated men of the South or the working men of the North. He was opposed to casting a drag-net over the world and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to reduce the price of labor and degrade the working men of the United States.

Mr. STEWART's motion was then withdrawn.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to limit the debate on amendments to the Tax bill to five minutes to each member.

Mr. THURMAN objected, as the bill was the most important and comprehensive of the session.

Mr. SHERMAN considered his motion justified by the rapid approach of the end of the session, and said he would press a vote on it to-morrow.

At 1¼ the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation, &c., the question being upon the sections relating to the income tax.

Mr. SCOTT, in the course of a long argument against repeal of the tax, said the principle upon which it was levied was the most discriminate against the rich in favor of the poor, was anti-republican; that the logical result of such a principle would entitle one class of persons, who paid the largest amount of taxation, to a larger share of representation in the Government. It would be unjust to tax the toil and industry of the country, upon the ground that their income did not exceed the expense of educating and maintaining his family, while it practically compelled the honest men of the country to pay the taxes of the dishonest. He proceeded to show the disparity in the collection of the tax between different sections, the State of New-York paying nearly one-third of the whole amount collected.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM opposed the tax as unequal and inquisitorial.

Mr. BAYARD spoke of its unconstitutionality, and favored the direct taxation of Government bonds, remarking that they had been unfairly exempt from the burdens of (both and numberless) taxation imposed upon all other property, and which was equally necessary for their protection.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the tax as a burden exclusively upon the consumer.

Mr. MORTON defended the income tax as the best exponent of the productive property of the country, and most just and equitable of all taxes. Its exceptional hardships were incident to every system of taxation, while the latter were numerous. He held that there was no argument against the income tax which did not apply with greater force against every other kind of tax.

Mr. CONKLING argued that the income tax was the most indefensible and pernicious of all the taxes. Its supporters would have to answer for their votes on the country.

Mr. COLE said the operation of the tax in California was grossly unequal; that Ohio, with six times the population and wealth of California, paid but a trifle more of tax. The Finance Committee proposed a reduction of fourteen millions, and the House a further reduction by increasing the exemption to two thousand dollars. The total amount was, therefore, a matter of but a few millions, and it could be dispensed with entirely to better advantages than other taxes.

At 4¼ o'clock, after a short Executive Session, the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, as the special order of the evening.

Mr. HOWARD concluded the reading of his report setting forth in detail alleged discreditable transactions in connection with the sale of the bonds of the Memphis, El Paso Railroad Company, and to show Gen. J. FISHER's complicity with the various false representations made by the agents of the Company, and the consequent impropriety of introducing his name as one of the incorporators in the present bill.

Mr. HOWARD explained that the new list of incorporators, which included some thirty additional incorporators of the highest integrity, was the result of a combination of rival interests.

Mr. SHERMAN advised the friends of the bill to discontinue any personal controversy concerning Gen. FISHER and the management of the Memphis road, as endangering the Texas Pacific enterprise. He referred to the importance of the road as a much-needed means of communication, and remarked that the land grant was less than had been given to any road of similar length, in view of the sterile character of the lands in the section of country through which the road would pass.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that the corporators were, under the bill, more strictly restricted than ever before, to have no vote on the Company except as stockholders, the object of too much importance had been attached to their names.

Messrs. NYE, TRUMBULL, CAMERON and WARNER expressed their appreciation of Gen. FISHER's character, and referred to his civil and military record.

Mr. HOWARD replied by a further criticism of the Memphis and El Paso scheme, and Gen. FISHER's standing in connection therewith.

After a discussion of four hours' duration, the Senate, at 11¾ o'clock, adopted Mr. NYE's amendment providing for a new set of corporators, now headed by Gen. J. FISHER, making the total number, with those already in the bill, 114.

The vote was—yeas 31, nays 4.

A brief discussion ensued upon the gauge of the road, and at 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to pay pensioners whose pensions were withheld from them between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 4th of June, 1866, by reason of their being in the civil service of the Government, the amount of pension so withheld. Passed.

The House then took up, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the Senate amendment to the bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States, the question being on Mr. JUDD's motion to concur, on which he moved the previous question, which was not seconded.

Mr. MAYNARD then offered an amendment providing:

That on the election, by general ticket, of two or more members in one State, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be then elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he sees fit, and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared duly elected.

He would not argue the propriety of repealing the present mode of electing members by single districts, although he was inclined to believe that the system of free or cumulative voting was designed to supersede it. Under the cumulative system no party machinery or party trickery as fraud could deprive minorities of the votes they were entitled to in electing Representatives. The correctness of the principle was unquestionable, and this was an opportunity for testing it and putting it in operation. For instance, there would be three members to be elected on general ballot in the State of New-York, where there are 800,000 voters. Under the present system these three members would all be of the same party, and consequently the political power would be unrepresented, and consequently disfranchised. But if the system which he proposed were adopted, the minority could select one of the men, for whom it could cast all its votes.

Mr. COX advocated the amendment, and Mr. GARFIELD also, although he confessed to little hope of seeing it adopted. Mr. MERRICK opposed any system that WOULD make the number more than two.

Mr. HALDEMAN declared his adhesion to the principle of cumulative suffrage or free voting. The present system was becoming more and more corrupt, and Congress resulting from it more and more discredited.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, sustained the amendment, and mentioned as a practical illustration of the principle, the fact that in the late election in Oregon they in New-York (the minority) was allowed to select one-third of the members.

Mr. PURMAN also favored the principle of the principle, but thought that the adoption of the amendment to the bill, and advocated the propriety of equalizing representation by increasing the number of members, as proposed in the Senate bill.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed the amendment offered by Mr. MAYNARD, on constitutional grounds. The people of each State having full control of the matter, it was conceded that it would not be wise for the people to adopt that very plan.

Mr. STILLES inquired why it had not been left to the people of the States to carry out the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman might as well inquire why we leave the people of the several States to carry out every provision in the Constitution. Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue on the necessity of reapportionment, so as to give representation to the 1,500,000 colored people, who are allowed representation by abolishing the three-fifths clause.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the amendment, as it would give "King Cuttour" a power he never had before.

After further discussion by Messrs. ALLISON, HOAR and PECK, and other members, Mr. JUDD moved the previous question, and rejected all appeals to withdraw, but the House again refused to second it.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee. The real question, he said, seemed so be lost sight of, and that was whether there should be an apportionment oftener than one in ten years. This bill proposed a reapportionment in eight years. There was one question which he wished to have considered by the Judiciary Committee. Another question was whether the apportionment should not be made by Congress itself, not by a mathematical agent, the Secretary of the Interior, as this bill proposed.

Mr. LAFLIN inquired of Mr. JUDD whether the House did not on June 18, 1870, after a full discussion by a full House, defeat a bill of a character like this by a vote of 44 to 104, and did not afterward in a thin House, without notice, without discussion, after the same had been privately engrossed contrary to all precedent, pass such a bill by a vote of 89 to 84, and did he call that proper, deliberate, manly legislation?

Mr. JUDD replied that the first vote was on an instruction to the Committee, and at a time when the House knew the same question was to be contained in the Census bill then pending. Subsequently the sections to the Census bill to which the gentleman applied were struck out, which made it necessary for him to introduce a similar bill, which was discussed and passed by the House.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in support of the bill, and attributed the opposition to it to a combination between the protectionists and the Democrats, the former believing that the additional members to which the North-west would be entitled would not vote for taxing pins and needles, and the latter knowing that those additional members would be Republicans.

Mr. POLAND denied that there was any such combination.

Mr. ELA offered an amendment providing that the representation of any State should not be diminished in the Forty-second Congress.

The discussion having closed, the vote was taken by rising upon the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee, and they were sustained—yeas 98, nays 96. This is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of the bill, the Judiciary Committee standing number ten on the list of committees to be called, and it being unlikely that it will be reached this session. The vote was a sectional, not a party one, the members from the West and South voting against reference, and those from the Middle and Eastern States for reference. There were some few exceptions to the rule.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WOODFORD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 93.

GEORGIA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Georgia bill, with a substitute. He explained that the substitute was the same as the bills for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with the single addition of giving those four States the right to organize the militia. He proposed to have it debated for the rest of the day, to vote in an evening session, and to let the vote be taken to-morrow morning.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, referred to the diversity of opinion on the subject of Georgia in the Reconstruction Committee in the House, and between the House and Senate, and asked what hope there was to raise that State out of present position. He hoped that Congress might be able to devise some measure, even though it be a concurrent one, which would end the controversy. He did not want to have it said that Congress was in session for eight months and yet could not act upon an act in relation to Georgia. He had therefore prepared a substitute, recognizing the fact that Georgia had ratified the amendments to the Constitution, was entitled to representation, and was authorized to organize military for her defense.

The substitute having been read from the Clerk's desk, Mr. BUTLER said he would not antagonize the substitute of his colleague, but would allow it to be offered.

Mr. DAWES offered a substitute declaring that the State of Georgia having complied with the Reconstruction acts and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, having been ratified in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER) yielding to have amendments offered unless he surrendered the floor, and claimed that when he did surrender the floor he (FARNSWORTH) was entitled to it, for in fact he represented the majority of the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. DAWES remarked that in that case the gentleman (FARNSWORTH) ought to have reported the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that he was authorized by the majority of the Committee to report an amendment.

Mr. WOODWARD stated that a majority of the Committee had not authorized Mr. FARNSWORTH to report a report, and that the case before the Chair was the case of the majority trying to get before the House the report of that majority.

The Speaker stated that he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts to be authorized to make the report which he had made, and added that if that was challenged, &c.

Mr. BECK said he challenged and stated that the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. BUTLER) had made the report truly as far as he had gone. He had been authorized to make that report, but he had been instructed at the same time to have the report of Mr. FARNSWORTH presented, which was the report of the majority of the Committee. He added that eight of the Committee had, at first, voted for the report of the Chairman, and seven against it. One of the eight, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. UPSON) afterward changed his vote and voted for the substitute in the hands of Mr. FARNSWORTH, but was unwilling, lest it might be deemed a reflection on the Chairman, to take the bill out of his hands.

The Speaker asked Mr. BECK whether he raised the point that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not authorized to make the report.

Mr. BECK said that the Chairman was not authorized to make it by itself without stating the other condition.

The Speaker stated that was the only point on which he could rule as to whether the report was authorized to be made.

Various amendments were offered, by unanimous consent, which, with the bill and substitute, were ordered to be printed, and it was agreed that the previous question would be seconded at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then, regardless of the appeals of Mr. DAWES to go on with an Appropriation bill, some members saying it was too late to sit longer, adjourned.

Sale of Prince Arthur's Horses.

From the Montreal Witness, June 16.

The stud and establishment of Prince ARTHUR was sold at ROSEMOUNT yesterday morning by Mr. ARNTON. The attendance was very good, and the sale lively. Below are the names of some of the principal purchasers, and the prices realized: Large bay gelding, 16 hands, used in double and single harness, bought by ANDREW ALLAN for $190. Bay mare Rose, &c., bought by ANDREW ALLAN for $195. Bay mare *Fanny*, bought by A. PRENTOST for $195. Bay mare *Agnes*, a splendid saddle horse, bought by Mr. PRENTOST for $155. Bay gelding *Gunner*, bought by Ed. MCKAY for $160. Bay gelding *Dresser*, a good saddle horse and hunter, bought by N. G. CHARLEBOIS for $125. Brown mare *Jessie*, bought by JAMES JOHNSTON for $130. Brown mare *Minnie*, His Royal Highness' own hack, bought by Dr. KENNIS for $195. A two-seated double sleigh was bought by D. TORRANCE for $155. The entire stock of horse-skin robes by HENDERSON, was bought by WILLIAM STEPHENS for $310. A double pack phaeton was bought by Dr. KENNIS for $140.

The Plan of the Second Fenian "Campaign."

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, June 20.

The Fenian Gen. DONALLY, in his remarks at the reunion of the Second Regiment, on Friday evening, made the first official statement, so far as we are aware, of the plan of the late Fenian raid on Canada. It was, in brief, to cross the Canada line at Franklin with 1,500 men on Tuesday, to occupy a position, No. 6 it on the defensive, compelling the Canadians to attack them or leave them unmolested; in the meantime, to march a force to the railroad, seize a train, and surprise St. Johns by railroad. The same operation was to have been undertaken from Derby, and Gen. DONALLY expressed his convictions that if Cheek's force had been on hand they should certainly have taken St. Johns, and Richmond on the Grand Trunk. With so much of success to start with, he believed the entire body of Irish Americans able to bear arms would have rushed to reinforce them, and they would have taken Canada! The scheme failed, in his opinion, because, instead of 1,500 men, but three hundred were ordered as the force for the invasion. "We've a track on Mount Hill," he said, failed because the men behaved badly. At the time he attributed this to cowardice; but, on reflection, had come to the conclusion that the men were disheartened by the lowness of their funds, and could not go forward. He believed they would probably be hung, and that their motive was the natural instinct of self-protection.

Gen. DONALLY also undertook to answer the common objection brought against the Fenian operations on Canada, that they could not help the cause of Ireland. He viewed in effect that they could not. He said there was a Canadian people had done the Irish no wrong. The invasion, he said, was not intended to injure the Canadians. It was a simple attack against British power, with that power he declared that he and other Irishmen had a life-long score to settle, and that they had simply undertaken to strike it at the nearest assemblable point.

The Vermont Republican State Convention—Nominations and Platform.

The Vermont Republican State Convention was held in Burlington on Wednesday, and was presided over by Hon. B. D. HARRIS, of Brattleboro'. Two hundred and seven delegates were reported in attendance. The ballot for a candidate for Governor resulted as follows: JOHN W. STEWART, of Middlebury, 175; JULIUS CONVERSE, of Woodstock, 74; Acting Governor G. W. HENDEE, 1. Mr. STEWART's nomination was made unanimous. Hon. GEO. H. DALE, of Bennington County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, and Hon. JOHN PAGE, of Montpelier, was renominated for Treasurer. Senator EDMUNDS and Hon. C. W. WILLARD addressed the Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Vermont reaffirm the essential principles of free government upon which her institutions were originally founded and from which have sprung the prosperity and progress of her people.

Resolved, That the misuse of the Republican party is not sealed, but that the great work it has thus far carried on it will continue. It will enhance individual liberty and enforce obedience to law. It will secure to the citizen the right to depend upon the decision of his own conscience, while it will hold officials to the public duty and public expenditure. It will assert that the Government is the servant and not the master of the people. It will proclaim that it will sympathize, as it always has done, with all who were struggles for liberty among foreign nations, while it does not propose to meddle with their affairs. It will not forget that which it demands from other governments and practice itself.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the administration of President GRANT, and will in the future, as in the past, give it our support in the same course of honesty and benefit to the people.

Resolved, That we will heartily support at the polls the candidates for State officers this day nominated.

Resolved, That in the death of Gov. WASHBURN the state has lost an able and faithful executive. Revered and honored by the people of the State in his life, his memory will be held in affectionate regard.

Riot at a Picnic.

Last evening a riot occurred at Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, at the picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The scenes of the ancient Donnybrook were re-enacted in all their fighting details, but although many countenances were battered, no brains were scattered. John Gallagher, Michael Carney, John Jones and John Daly, were arrested as the ringleaders.

Later last night squads of Police from the First and Third Precincts were dispatched to quell the riot and arrest the more turbulent. The officers were in attendance, but the end of the all-day festival offering positive resistance to the requirements of BIRNEY's judicial mandate. Indeed, two or three of the most lawless were put as fast as the Police Station door, but, as they said, to show their contempt for his officious and legally worthless proceedings, they would remain outside." After some other witnesses were examined the further taking of testimony was postponed.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FAIR.

First Annual Spring Meeting of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society—List of Premiums Awarded.

The Fair of the Suffolk County, L. I., Agricultural Society, which commenced at Riverhead, Wednesday, and closed yesterday, was a brilliant success. Although held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, it owes its success principally to the efforts of the ladies of the County. The building in which the horticultural exhibition was held is one of the finest in the State used for this purpose. Within the building were tastefully arranged the flowers, fruits, vegetables and other articles on exhibition. The building was tastefully decorated with a large number of flags.

Among the articles most worthy of notice on exhibition were the flowers from Mrs. A. BURNETT, Glen Cove, and in large numbers. The fruit and vegetables from Oakland Farm deserve special notice. It is at Oakland Farm, Brentwood, that the Horticultural School has been established, and already great results are shadowed. The collection of hot-house grapes was magnificent. One other collection must be mentioned, "The girls of Suffolk County." Generally, from a superficial view, Suffolk County cannot be surpassed for excellence in this commodity. As a settlement in their praise claimed for them by the writer, First—Superior beauty. Second—Healthiness. Third—Thorough robustness in domestic and farm duties; and, Fourth—Equal attainments with city girls of the more fashionable accomplishments.

On Wednesday evening a hop was given in the spacious building of the Society. Most of the prominent families in Suffolk County, and many from Queens County, were present. Among them we noticed Judge J. J. REED, Ex-Member of Assembly, W. J. COMBS, Ex-Senator I. A. EDWARDS, JOSIAH BROWN, Superintendent Queens County Agricultural Society; R. D. HICKS, North Hempstead; R. PLATT STRATTON, Flushing; Mr. NOSTRAND, Queens County. Among the noticeable ladies present were Miss ELLIE HERRICK, from New-York; Miss WOODHULL, daughter of Ex-Supervisor WOODHULL, of Huntington; Mrs. H. J. SOUDDER, wife of the Vice-President of the Society, from Huntington; Mrs. Dr. CARPENTER, Miss MOORE, Miss REEVES, sister of Congressman REEVES, and Miss ELLA CORNELL. The Society's President, Dr. R. D. CARPENTER, President; E. G. SOUDDER, Vice-President, and THOS. J. MOUNT, Secretary, did much to make the ball a pleasant entertainment. About 100 couples were on the ball-room floor, and as many more occupied the galleries of the building.

Yesterday the following premiums were awarded:

CLASS 1—VEGETABLES.

Best three Cauliflowers, awarded to Geo. F. Bidle, Islip.....$2

Best half peck Peas, awarded to Geo. F. Biddle, Islip.....1

Best Variety Cabbages, awarded to J. H. Smith, Fo.....1

Best dish of Cucumbers, awarded to Geo. F. Biddle, Islip.....1

Best Blood Turnip Beet, awarded to J. H. Smith, Foosic.....1

Best dozen Ears Corn, awarded to J. H. Smith, Foosic.....1

Best Potato Onion, awarded to J. H. Smith, Foosic.....1

Best Potatoes, awarded to J. H. Smith, Foosic.....1

Best and largest Variety of Potatoes, Oakland Farm, Brentwood.....1

Best specimen of Gen. Grant and Dauber Cucumbers, Oakland Farm, Brentwood.....1

CLASS 2—FRUITS.

Best quart Wilson Strawberries, awarded to John Hallock, Setauket.....$2

Best quart Agriculturist Strawberries, awarded to Dr. E. Miles, Sag Harbor.....1

Best quart Triumphe de Gand Strawberries, awarded to Oakland Farm, Brentwood.....1

Best quart Charles Downing Strawberries, awarded to Mrs. Burgess, Glen Cove.....1

Best quart New-Jersey Scarlet Strawberries, awarded to Dr. E. Miles, Sag Harbor.....1

Best quart Lady-finger Strawberries, Discretion, awarded to Dr. E. Miles, Sag Harbor.....1

Best quart Lady-finger Strawberries, awarded to Mrs. Burgess, Glen Cove.....1

Best new variety, awarded to Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.....1

Riverhead.....Diploma and 1

Best collection Grapes grown under glass, seven varieties, Wm. Brownson, South Oyster Bay.....3

Second best collection Grapes, grown under glass, Wm. Brownson, South Oyster Bay.....2

Best single bunch Grapes, grown under glass, Wm. Brownson, South Oyster Bay.....1

Second best single bunch Grapes, grown under glass, Wm. Brownson, South Oyster Bay.....1

Plate of fine Peaches, discretionary, Wm. Brownson, South Oyster Bay.....2

CLASS 3—FLOWERS.

Best Floral Design awarded to Oakland Farm, Brentwood.....$10

Best basket of Cut Flowers, awarded to W. A. Burgess, Glencove.....2

Best collection Roses awarded to W. A. Burgess, Glencove.....3

Best display Imperial Roses, awarded to W. A. Burgess, Glencove.....2

Best collection Moss Roses awarded to Mrs. R. C. Carpenter, Glencove.....2

Best collection Verbenas, awarded to Mrs. G. S. Reeves, Masbeth.....2

Second best Floral Basket awarded to Mrs. Geo. W. Greene, Sayville.....1

Best Hanging Basket awarded to Oakland Farm, Brentwood.....2

Second best Hanging Basket awarded to Mrs. E. D. Tuthill, Jamesport.....1

Best single Hanging Basket awarded to Mrs. F. W. Greene, Sayville.....2

Second best single Hanging Basket awarded to Mrs. Amelia Jamison, Bridgehampton.....1

Second best Parlor Bouquet awarded to Mrs. David T. Benedict, Huntington.....1

Best bouquet of Wild Flowers awarded to Miss M. F. Rowland, Huntington.....2

Best bouquet of Grasses awarded to Miss Jennie Gardiner, Huntington.....1

Best collection of Pansies awarded to Mrs. Geo. Halsey, Riverhead.....1

Best collection of Geraniums awarded to Mrs. E. Corwin, Riverhead.....1

Best collection of Hanging Plants, not less than twelve, awarded to Mrs. F. W. Greene, Sayville.....5

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Very beautiful Cactus from Mrs. Geo. Halsey, Riverhead.

Fine large Cactus from Geo. H. Tuthill, Jamesport.

ARTICLES RECOMMENDED FOR SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Italian Peasant's Hooped Iron Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Shell Casket, from F. W. Pearsall, Brentwood.

Shell Basket, from Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Two Mats, from Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Basket of Mats, from Miss M. Pearsall, Brentwood.

Toilet Mat, from Miss M. Pearsall, Brentwood.

Candle Holder, from Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Picnic-case Work Basket, from Miss R. W. Pearsall, Brentwood.

Fancy Basket, from Miss R. W. Pearsall, Brentwood.

Hand-made Italian Towels, from Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Fancy Basket, from Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Doll's Bedstead, from Oakland Farm, Brentwood.

Crochet Tidy, from Miss Pearsall, Brentwood.

Bouquet of Flowers, from Miss R. C. Reeves.

Painting, by Miss Pauline Rogland, Huntington.

Painting, by Jamie L. Scudder, Huntington.

Bouquet of Flowers, cultivated by a lady, from Mrs. John Halsey.

Two Paintings, by Mrs. Jas. L. Scudder, of Huntington.

Portrait of H. J. Scudder, Esq., and Love Among the Roses.

Yesterday the following races took place at the Suffolk County Agricultural Society's Course:

FIRST RACE.—For a purse of $50; second best horse, $25; for three-year olds. Mile heats; best two in three.

B. Burtis entered b. g. J. Pollard	1	1
E. Burr entered b. s. Gen. Grant	2	2
John Gerry entered b. g. Hector	3	3

SECOND RACE.—For Purse of $75; second best horse, $25; for 4 years old, mile heat, best 2 in 3.

C. H. Lee entered s. m.	1	1
E. Burr entered b. f. Faith Reasoner	2	2
C. Jayne entered s. g. Sorrel Colt	3	3

Time—3:17, 3:22.

THIRD RACE.—For purse of $100, second best horse to receive $25, for five-year olds and over, mile heats, best three in four.

H. Jones entered b. g. Schrimp	1	1	1
H. Jacobs entered b. s. Benson	3	3	2
L. L. Petit entered g. m. Lizzie	2	2	3
Wood Conklin entered b. m. Union	4	4	4

Time—3:10, 3:08, 3:08.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Nadal.

The funeral services of Rev. Dr. NADAL, late Acting President of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., were held in the Methodist Church, at Morristown, Wednesday. A large concourse of the Methodist clergy and laity were present, prominent among whom were Bishop JAMES, and Rev. Drs. Porter, CRARE, Lanahan, Hoven, Stevens, Tiffany, Crooks, Bridgeman, Foss, Tuttle, Cromwell, Payne, Peck and Andrews, Daniel Drew, Gen. EMERSON, Hartley B. Lane, Chas. G. Heath and John R. Osborne, Esqrs. The pall-bearers were Rev. Drs. Crane, Lanahan and Porter, Rev. Messrs. Buse, Parsons and C. C. North, Esq. The faculty of the Seminary were represented by Profs. Strong, Butts and Wortman. An eloquent and feeling address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Crooks, editor of *The Methodist*, followed by remarks from Bishop JAMES. The remains were interred in the Morristown Cemetery.

Weakness on the Brooklyn Parks to be Discharged for Lack of Funds.

A meeting of the Prospect Park Commissioners was held last evening, at which the President, Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, stated that they would be unable, unless there was some new prospect of obtaining money, to continue work on the parks longer than Saturday night of this week. After some remarks by different members, Mr. A. A. LOW moved that it be left to the President, in his discretion, to suspend the work on Saturday night. The motion was adopted, and the expression was general that if the Mayor did not sign the Park bonds, 600 workmen would be discharged at the end of the week, as it was impossible to continue the improvements without funds.

War Against Inspectors of Weights and Measures—Alleged Extortions.

In obedience to a call signed by a number of store-keepers, headed by E. T. BROWN, of No. 45 Sullivan-street, about fifteen persons assembled in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, last evening, ten of whom were original signers of the call. The object of the meeting was to interest dealers in the City in a movement in opposition to alleged extortions practiced by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures and their officers. One of the chief complaining parties was Mr. E. T. BROWN, a druggist at No. 45 Sullivan-street, who, by his representations, explained that one of the officers of the Inspector's Department entered the store, inspected the weights and measures, and then demanded a fee of forty-one cents. After the meeting was formally organized by the election of ADOLPH KIP, THE as Chairman and A. H. KITCHELL as Secretary, the representative of Mr. BROWN stated upon all hands that when the inspecting officer demanded the fee of forty-one cents, the proprietor of the store was out, and the officer refused to await his return, but a day or two after served a summons for the amount, involving costs to the amount of $3. This was regarded as hardship on the part of Mr. BROWN, and arbitrary in the highest degree on the part of the Inspector. Other gentlemen present gave expression to their grievances in the same line, all of which tended to affirm the fact that the inspectors were accustomed to collect fees exceedingly high, amounting in many cases to forty or seventy-five per cent. on the amount collected. A gentleman from Mrs. KENWORTHY, No. 161 SIXTH-avenue, represented that after having received notice to settle judgment recovered for a fine on a certain day, the officer entered and seized a sewing-machine before the time had expired.

Mr. POLLOCK, of Harlem, M. J. BRADY, and others, had similar complaints to make. The latter had been charged eighty-five cents for the inspection of one set of scales and eight weights, for which he was charged forty-one cents. A milkman with four weights and two measures was charged seventy-six cents, and was informed a few days after because he would consent to pay only as head-quarters. Much fault was found with the fact that the charges were exorbitant, and that any man might enter a store and represent himself as an Inspector without showing any reliable authority. It was charged that Inspector HARKMAN had been specially down toward the Inspectors, and that adjournments were given in his Court with a view to harass the defendants and compel them to pay the amount of costs imposed. JAMES POLLOCK, E. P. BROWN, F. EVERS and A. H. KITCHELL were appointed a Committee to raise funds, employ counsel, and have the matter so drafted as to have associated themselves in opposition to the alleged extortion.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Strawberry Festivals.

A strawberry festival was held yesterday evening in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, for the purpose of raising funds for the Mission-school in Forty-fourth-street. A large number of gaily-dressed ladies were present and the affair passed off in a very pleasant manner. A number of the prettiest young girls belonging to the church headed round the fragrant berries and refreshing teas. A gallery of art, in which a number of costume pictures were exhibited to the young people for their consideration of fine taste, contributed to the general entertainment and helped to swell the receipts. During the evening a number of hymns were sung by the children.

The children of the Sunday-school attached to the Church of St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh-street, were treated to a strawberry festival yesterday afternoon, in the shape of a strawberry festival held on the lawn in front of the church. A tent was erected, where the delicate fruit, with delicious ice-cream, was served out to the guests. The children enjoyed themselves amazingly disporting over the verdant sward, and at the close sang a number of hymns in a very pleasing style.

A grand success was the strawberry and musical festival last night, at the German Young Men's Christian Association. The rooms were literally crowded, though not uncomfortably. Nothing could have been done to render the affair a more complete success. The choice programme of pieces with great effect, and the charming Miss KRUSE fairly made the room ring with her sweet voice. Addresses were delivered by Mr. KEHR and Dr. POWELL. Mr. KEHR prophesied a brilliant future when the City would see the German young men lead in the moral reforms.

The Charlier Institute—Fifteenth Annual Commencement.

The recitation hall and parlors of the Charlier Institute for Young Gentlemen were crowded Wednesday evening with the parents and friends of present and former pupils, brought together on the occasion of the fifteenth annual Commencement of the Institution. The exercises of the evening consisted of singing by the pupils, readings of compositions, declamation in German, French and English, an address by Prof. CHARLIER, and the distribution of prizes and diplomas to graduates.

The declamations in German by JAQUES REINHARD, in French by WILLIAM VON SACHS, and in English by LOUIS LEVI, were very creditable, evincing both ease and perfection of pronunciation. HOOD's "Eugene Aram" was recited with fine effect by GEO. C. KOBBE, and FREDERICK G. KING read an original composition, entitled "Commencement Day Reflections." According to his annual custom Prof. CHARLIER delivered a few appropriate remarks in relation to the system of discipline and course of study in the school. Among the points to which he made special reference was the study of the Bible in the school. With the pupils under his charge, he said, it was made a part of their regular daily study, and in the course of the year it embraces calculated to impress its historic truths on the minds of the youths, and not as it is taught in the public schools. He also referred in terms of disapprobation to the present system of appointment of cadets to West Point. A better system, he said, would be adopted in France. Each year a cadet to the Polytechnic School from the appointment was open to applications from every part of France, and the official examiners who were through the country and examined the applicants would select perhaps ten. These ten would present themselves in Paris for a more critical examination, and from the whole number (500) the first twenty were selected to the school, of whom certainly an average of ninety-five would graduate, not as at West Point, where usually one-fourth are dropped before graduating, because of improper qualification growing out of political preferences in their appointment. If the French system prevailed here, he would discard nothing of value to have the pupils of his Institute compete for the appointment. A large number of prizes were then distributed in the form of valuable books, and the following graduates received their diplomas:

Benjamin Arlin Adams, Clifton Atkinson, G. Theodore Bliss, Jr., Bruce Cornell Cooper, Colton Arthur W. Crawford, Edward H. Foote, Reginald Gore King, George C. Kobbe, Charles E. Scales, Edward Austin Thompson, James Thompson, William Tilden, John Owen Trumbull.

The very interesting exercises were then brought to a close by a few appropriate remarks and a benediction by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY.

Commencement of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

The nineteenth annual Commencement of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary was held Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large assemblage. The following was the order of exercises:

Chorus by the Junior Class. Prayer. Essay—"Light-houses." ELLA C. GREEN. Song. ELLA L. HOSFORD. Essay—"Christianity and Civilization." CARRIE M. ROCHE. Essay—"Quiet Lives." ALICE W. CRAIGHEAD. Reading—"Nothing to Wear." ELLA L. HOSFORD. Piano Solo, LILLIE G. WEST. Essay—"The Republic of Thoughts." EMMA S. GOODWIN. Recitation—"The Diver." ADA BLAKE. Chorus—"My Mother." CAMPANA. Air Allegory—"The Mountain Climbers." MINNIE E. CONNELL. Poem—"The Eloquence of Rome." OLLIE K. RUTH. Chorus—"May Winds." SCHUMANN. Presentation of diplomas and valedictory. C. E. WEST, LL. D. Chorus—"Graduate's Farewell." HANDEL. Benediction, Rev. Dr. JOHN A. ROCHE, of New-York.

The essays were all above the average merit, and reflect great credit not only on the young ladies who read them, but on their teachers. Dr. WEST presented the graduates with a copy of his work on Grammar, and in the course of the presentation gave them a few well-

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, was quite large, and the sales effected of more importance than usual. The prices obtained for the property sold were encouraging, showing a somewhat stronger desire on the part of buyers to deal in City property. The bidding was prompt and the result of the sales satisfactory to the auctioneers, another rather unusual circumstance. The following are the transactions:

J. MATHEWSON & SON sold the plot of ground on the north-west corner of Chambers and William streets, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of brick and frame buildings, stores, &c.

The plot is irregular in form, having a frontage on Chambers-street of 50 feet, and on William-st of 18 feet 8 inches. In depth the lot is 50 feet on Chambers-street, and on William-st 50 feet 4 inches, the two lines from the respective streets meeting in a point in the rear, and rendering the plot nearly a triangle. The premises were struck off to P. H. LEGMAN for $62,500.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. disposed of a large number of lots located on Avenue A and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth streets, respectively. The lots were generally level, in good order, free from rocks, and suitable for the immediate erection of buildings. Forty lots were sold, and all to home side purchasers. The exact location, size and price per lot will be found in the day's summary. After the above sale, Mr. BLEECKER offered to sell two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, at any advance over $1,000. A bid not being forthcoming, the property was withdrawn.

To-morrow, at noon, JAMES M. MILLER sells at the Court-house at White Plains, Westchester County, thirty-four valuable plots of land (60 acres) adjoining the town of White Plains, located between the White Plains road and Central-ave. (which extends from Harlem River to White Plains). The Harlem Railroad and Bronx River run the whole length of the property, and the Hart's Corner Depot is on the lower part. The property is laid out in plots from half to nine acres each, on which are several dwelling-houses, and others some of the most desirable villa sites in Westchester County, as the location is perfectly healthy, and cars run to and from the City stop every hour on the property.

The real estate market next week bids fair to be lively. On Monday, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILSON & Co. offer a number of very valuable City lots. On Tuesday, on the ground, MALLORY & BLACKWELL sell an extremely desirable building estate, located at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, comprising a portion of what is known as the Benedict estate. The entire property offered is surrounded by first-class improvements, and it is not until recently that the owners could be induced to bring it into the market. Those desiring a view of the property can obtain free tickets of the auctioneers, No. 56 Liberty-street, for the day book, for to-morrow, Monday and the day of sale.

In reference to New-Jersey property, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, sell on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., thirty-six villa plots at Lake View and Dundee Lake, within one hour from New-York; each plot contains about one City lot. On the same day, at noon, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, at Tennady, within forty minutes of the City, sell forty-three villa sites of from one and a half to two and a half acres each, and 27 handsomely-located lots. Both these sales should be well attended, as the property is choice and, in location, all that could be desired.

For Thursday JOHNSON & MILLER advertise one of the largest sales of the season, consisting of 1,500 lots at Linden Park, Staten Island. The sale will not begin until 4 P. M., and prior to the real business of the day a liberty pole is to be erected, a reading clerk elected, a collation furnished, and other attractions offered. During the evening there will be music, fire-works, &c. The sale is a novelty in its way, and one combining both business and amusement.

The above programme is an extensive one, and together with sales also to take place, not yet made public, such an opportunity is offered for a pleasant day's outing as has not been and for lots at no time within years has a larger lot of desirable suburban property been put upon the market than during the present season, and during no season have the sales thus far met with greater success.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By J. Mathewson & Son.

Buildings and lot, s. w. corner Chambers and William sts., lot 50x18.5x50.4x50..... $62,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, e. s. of Avenue A, 77.5 ft. n. of 72d-st.; 25x100.5..... $1,250
2 lots, n. s. of 128th-st., 62 ft. W. of 10th-av., each 20x100; $1,475 each..... 2,950
4 lots, n. s. of 128th-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 20.11x100; $1,500 each..... 6,000
4 lots adjoining, same size, 361 ft. e. of 10th-av., $1,550 each..... 6,200
2 lots adjoining, same size, 402 ft. e. of 10th-av., $1,400 each..... 2,800
3 lots adjoining, same size, 423 ft. e. of 10th-av., 60.11x12.6, $1,400 each..... 4,200
4 lots s. s. 129th-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 20.11, $1,725 each..... 6,900
2 lots adjoining, same size, 362 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 20.11x100, $1,350 each..... 2,700
2 gore lots adjoining, 400 ft. n. of 10th-av., 17.10x51.11 and 1..... 1,000
2 lots s. s. 130th-st., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.11x100, each 20.11x100, $1,500 each..... 3,000
4 lots s. s. 129th-st., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 20.11x100, $1,500 each..... 6,000
4 lots adjoining, same size, 80 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 20.11x100, $1,500 each..... 6,000
1 lot, s. s. 130th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.11x100..... 2,000
Lexington-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... $600
Madison-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... 600
Lexington-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... 600
Madison-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... 600
Lexington-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... 600
Madison-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... 600
Lexington-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 64th-st., 25x100..... 600
Madison-av., s. s.,

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Sailing dates, as to the LOWEST RATES, and
for every information as to REDUCED RATES on cabin tickets,
all interior stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway,
Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as widely,
speedily, conveniently and cheaply as by any other
route in existence.
RETURN STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat. June 25 | Devonia.....Wed. June 29
Cassandra.....Sat. July 2 | Victoria.....Wed. July 6
Europa.....Sat. July 9 | Caledonia.....Wed. July 13
Anchoria.....Sat. July 16 | Ireland.....Wed. July 20
Castalia.....Sat. July 23 | Europa.....Wed. July 27
Anchoria.....Sat. July 30 | Ireland.....Wed. July 27
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $60 and $70, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 60 days, $120.
Second Cabin, $40.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Nos. 7 and 9 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Celtic, Wednesday, June 29 | China, Wednesday, July 13
Tarifa, Thursday, June 30 | Russia, Saturday, July 16
Java, Saturday, July 2 | Asia, Wednesday, July 20
Scandia, Wednesday, July 6 | Africa, Thursday, July 21
Algeria, Thursday, July 7 | Scotia, Saturday, July 23
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin (Saloon), $100 | 1st Cabin (Saloon), $110
To Londonderry..... 80 | To Londonderry..... 90
To Paris..... 100 | To Paris..... 110
To Havre, N. S..... 70 | To Halifax, N. S..... 80
Steerage passage from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown or Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the present will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....Tuesday, June 28
PEREIRE.....DUGUIDY, SATURDAY, July 2
LAFAYETTE.....EGUINOU, SATURDAY, July 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 16
Rates of passage, PAYABLE IN GOLD:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $70; Steerage, $30.
TO RENT OR HAVE FOR sale, fine clipper cabin, $50.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $125 and $90.
Fine steerage for not quite steerage passengers.
Passengers booked through to all points in the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOOT of Canal and Hamilton sts. leaves Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, June 25th, next, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE WHITE STAR LINE.—Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 25, 7 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Wednesday, July 6, 2 P. M.
And each SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin (Saloon), $100 | 1st Cabin (Saloon), $110
To Londonderry..... 80 | To Londonderry..... 90
To Paris..... 100 | To Paris..... 110
To Havre, N. S..... 70 | To Halifax, N. S..... 80
Steerage passage from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown or Glasgow, $30 currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.
J. C. DELAFIELD, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 38 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Sec., June 25, 12 P. M.
DENMARK, Forman, Sec., July 2, at 3 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. RUSSELL, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Dictionary of Travel, Historical Outlines, Chronological Tables, Coins, Weights and Measures, Post-Office Regulations, Passports, Population, Railroad Routes, Hotels, Distances, Expenses, Guide Books, &c. In one large 12mo. volume, pocket book shape, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travellers in Europe; containing the most useful phrases in English, French, German and Italian. By W. Pettenger, Professor of Modern Languages in the College of the City of New-York. Square 12mo. Boards, $1 25.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class..... Steerage
$150 to $170. $65.
Without reduction of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all accommodations for the trip.
Every one of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on the
1ST AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 1—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, and not 1st or 20th.
All freight for San Francisco will go on here, and be stored until 6 P. M. Saturday, July 2.
Freight for Central America will be sent Pacific mail steamer, and will leave until 4 P. M. Friday, July 1st only. All the usual facilities for shipping to interior inland stations, &c.
For freight or passage through, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 2d.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. CHURCHILL, Aug. 2.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SIDGIER, Sept. 2.
These splendid steamers sail on punctual time, and sail as do Transatlantic steamers. Passengers for Europe will find this a most desirable route. Through bills of lading given for Brazilian or European ports. For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 9 East River.
June 30 for VERA CRUZ, Capt. DRAKE, TUESDAY, July 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, TUESDAY, July 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TINKHAM, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. H. HOWARD, July 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. HOWARD, July 14.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE will not sail on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M., precisely, but on TUESDAY, June 28, as previously advertised.
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
The well-known A 1 side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for above port on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 45 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen about to travel on the Continent of Europe, who find themselves at a loss for a courier, can secure the services of a gentleman who is perfectly conversant with the habits of the country, and is familiar with the principal routes to which they are confined in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy courriers and interpreters, male and female, can also be secured. Address, for the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Hart Place, near the Thirteenth Garden Party.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGERS RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Murray-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MARSH, THURSDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 45 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The first-class well-found steam-ship
RIENZI, Capt. R. BARNES,
will positively sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates to St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
Insurance effected at 1/2 per cent.
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT REDUCTION—REDUCTION AND MOST DIRECT.
First and only line to sail from the foot of Stonington and Narragansett Railroads.
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. H. JONES, Capt. Geo. R. HYDE,
from Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River,
DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.
Arriving in Boston and Providence in time for the morning trains.
Tickets, and State Rooms secured at No. 419 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at depots, Nos. 3 and 4 Bowling-green.
D. S. BABCOCK.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, connecting at NEWPORT, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The well-known steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. C. SUMMERS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander E. W. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, will leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass Band from 8 to 10.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.
NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE for Long Branch, Port Monmouth, Keyport, Matawan, Perth Amboy, Sayreville, Jamesburg and Red Bank.
MONDAY, June 27, the commodious steamboats
PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Port Monmouth at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Hoyt's at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and at Port Monmouth with the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, good for the day, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at the office of the Ninth Ferry, foot of Murray-st., and on board the boats. Passengers are ordered to leave their baggage at the office of the Company, Pier No. 3 North River. Baggage not delivered at the office will not be taken for delivery, for loss or damage.
GEO. SUTTON, Superintendent.
P. G. ROBBINS, Agent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat RIVERSIDE, Capt. Wm. H. VAN WAGENEN, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The Fr. JOHN DREW, and DEAR RICHMOND.
One of the above splendid steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Stony Point, Peekskill, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 5½ P. M. daily.
Through tickets can be obtained at the principal hotels in the city, and baggage checked to its destination, also at DREW'S Business Office, No. 841 Broadway, and No. 11 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line, steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at the end of Canal-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Stony Point, Peekskill, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. Passengers by this line will see the Highlands of the Hudson by daylight. Through tickets can be obtained at the principal hotels in the city, and baggage checked to its destination, also at DREW'S Business Office, No. 841 Broadway, and No. 11 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

STEAMER D. S. MARTIN.
Capt. JAS. L. CLARK, for Hunter's Island, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington, daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Murray-st. Also every Saturday Excursion Party, touching at 92d-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

TROY LOW FARE.—Only $1 50, being half of less than rail and ½ cents less than any route, and same restaurant to Boston and the West, and to Saratoga, Lake George and Montreal. Steamer C. NEWCOMB, Capt. J. H. TOBEY, leaves Vestry-st. pier, North of Canal-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Baggage to Troy checked by this route for passage over the Hudson River Railroad, and through tickets and baggage checked to all points West. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points West.
T. W. HANCOX & SONS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday..... 11:30 A. M. Monday..... 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday..... 11:30 A. M. Tuesday..... 6:30 P. M.
Wednesday..... 11:30 A. M. Wednesday..... 6:30 P. M.
Thursday..... 11:30 A. M. Thursday..... 6:30 P. M.
Friday..... 11:30 A. M. Friday..... 6:30 P. M.
Saturday..... 11:30 A. M. Saturday..... 6:30 P. M.
Sunday..... 8:30 A. M. Monday..... 6:30 A. M.
Fare to Red Bank and Long Branch, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.
Railroad depot, no dust, best railroad fare. The splendid steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury and Norwalk train at 5:30 P. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven train. Fare, 75 cents; commutation, $3 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The steamer MONTAUK, Capt. JAMES H. TERRY, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, returning leaves Greenport at 4 P. M. on the following days.
J. R. TUTHILL, No. 152 Smith-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Piermont, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Stony Point, Peekskill, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. Christopher-st., North River, 9¼, and 92d-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.—EAST RIVER LINE.—Coney Island Boat, FOOT OF PIKE-ST. The fast steamer METAMORA, Capt. T. WILSON, will run as follows: Leave 6th-st., East River, at 9:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30. Leave Peck-slip at 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH AND WEST.—The steamer Perry Hall will leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M. connecting at Sandy Hook with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and at New-Haven with the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, and by the Sound of the Ninth Inst. Hook, N. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Returning, leaves Hartford at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., leaves New-Haven, through the week, at 4 A. M. and at 6:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR MISSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat RIVERSIDE will leave foot of Vestry-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND ROSDOUT.—Landing at Cornwall, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 5½ P. M. daily.

ROSDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cornwall, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.—The steamboat THOMAS COREHILL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 2 North River daily at 5 and foot of 27th-st. at 5½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE, FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, commanded for speed, comfort and safety, having been thoroughly repaired, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's Grove, in new condition, and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Boats foot of Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. T. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds, at reasonable rates.
J. & R. MYERS.
(Corner Morton and Washington, Hoboken.)

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE.—The steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WRIGHT, runs regularly, every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9 and 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, good for the day, 50 cents. Leave Peck-slip at 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Pier No. 4 North River, at 9, 1 and 3 o'clock.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIP.—Get your families ready for a trip on the Warren. Pier No. 2, at 10 A. M., and after the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 3:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday next, 7 boats.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24 day of June, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALBERT T. SKILLEN, of the City and County of New-York, in the said district, within and for the district aforesaid, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, on petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN F. DICKINSON, Assignee.
JOHN H. PEEK, Attorney for Assignee, 9 Murray-st. jn27-lawSw*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS R. FAILE,
CHARLES T. LEVERICH, } Executors.
mh31-lawSw*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON, FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 13, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 200 tons, O. M.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length of the load-line from forward part of stem to after part of sternpost, and the breadth to the outside of bolt heads from outside plank of keel to top of coaming.

General specifications, general arrangement and detailed drawings of the vessel, will be exhibited at this office on and after July 1, and at the Custom-houses of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip of one day, for a distance of not less than 60 miles, upon a measured course of the Coast Survey, will be required, and the vessel will be subject to the inspection of agents of the Government during the progress of the trial trip, and at all times while in course of construction. A commission of engineers will be appointed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to test the machinery of the vessel, and to report upon the same. The vessel is to be built in such a manner as will be free of heavy vibration, and the machinery is to be of such a character as to work smoothly. A commission of engineers will be appointed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to test the machinery of the vessel, and to report upon the same. The vessel is to be built in such a manner as will be free of heavy vibration, and the machinery is to be of such a character as to work smoothly.

The trial trip will be between the hours given by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and will be under the direction of the Superintendent, or such officer as he may appoint to represent him. The vessel will be required to be ready for the trial trip within ten days after notice to that effect is given by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The examination in the case of William E. Brockway, a lawyer, charged with having defrauded the Government by using counterfeit revenue stamps on boot-heels, was commenced before Commissioner Shields, yesterday. Testimony was furnished by several witnesses. The case was then adjourned for one week, the counsel for the defendant first having waived examination, and then filed bonds in the sum of $1,000 each for the appearance of the accused at the time appointed.

Several small fires occurred last evening, in different parts of the City, being speedily extinguished by the Firemen and Fire Police.

One hundred and fifty more Bro'ston Pet Columbus to join the Terrestrial United States Monkery at St. Paul, Minn.

Three mad dogs were killed yesterday in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

A meeting of cotton merchants and brokers was held at noon yesterday, at the office of W. P. Wright & Co., for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of raising a cotton exchange in this City. Mr. W. H. Green was chosen Chairman, and T. T. Dexter, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare a plan of organization: Messrs. Peschel, Brown, Hunt, Hunter, Hartman, Slaughter and Lehman Brothers, Mason, Scott and Crawford. The ex-Mayor of Boston, Mr. Shurtleff, and Messrs. Wright, Bolt and Crawford were also appointed. Messrs. Green and Dexter, and Messrs. Wright, Bolt and Crawford were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Exchange. The Committee will report at a meeting to be held at noon on Tuesday next.

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The funeral of the late Mrs. Elijah M. Shaffer took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. Smith, No. 207 Madison-ave. The services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of this City. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Jas. Lenox, Robert L. Stuart, Wm. Kemble, Wm. Colgate, Jr., Wm. Wood, Jr., and Wm. Wickham. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The Mayor has had a notice placed in his office to the effect that he must be consulted on all matters relating to the business of the departments before any action is taken thereon. Those who have business with the Mayor will please take notice.

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The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, President Wickham in the chair. Reports were received from the Almshouse, Penitentiary, Workhouse, Lunatic Asylum, Hospitals, Nursery and Child's Hospital, Asylum for Idiots, Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Asylum for Blind, Asylum for Foundlings, Asylum for Aged and Infirm, Asylum for Destitute Children, Asylum for Colored Children, Asylum for Insane, Asylum for Inebriates, Asylum for Female Convicts, Asylum for Female Inebriates, Asylum for Female Lunatics, Asylum for Female Idiots, Asylum for Female Epileptics, Asylum for Female Children, Asylum for Female Infants, Asylum for Female Orphans, Asylum for Female Foundlings, Asylum for Female Aged and Infirm, Asylum for Female Destitute Children, Asylum for Female Colored Children, Asylum for Female Insane